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# Patten's Independence **Tugs at Chinese Pride**

### Questions of Power and Mistrust Drive **Bickering on Hong Kong Democracy**

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service HONG KONG — Wars in this part of the HUNG KUNG — wars in tims part of the world have always been a bit odd, ever since the 19th century invasions by the British to force the Chinese to accept optium. Today's worsen-ing conflict over Hong Kong is no exception. On the surface, the war of words between British efforts to make this territory a bit more democratic But more fundamentality the condemocratic, But more fundamentally, the conflict is about power, mistrust, pride and a tussle over who will rule Hong Kong until its return to China in 1997.

Deeply suspicious that the West is trying to subvert the resurgence of China as a major power, the elderly leaders in Beijing seem to be operating on the basis of flawed information and quixotic perspectives. They believe that Britain, with the United States lurking in the background, is trying to sabotage China's re-covery of Hong Kong and undermine its sover-

The dispute is centered on one mild-mannered man: Chris Patten, who arrived in July to serve as governor of Hong Kong for the next five years. Mr. Patten promptly broke with the previous British practice of deferring to Beijing on major decisiona, and it is this independence and assertiveness - more than anything in particular that he has done - that Beijing finds most threatening

1.5

1.1798

5. 19<u>10</u>

"Patten is now suffering from the aftermath of a long period of British kowtowing to the Chinese," said Martin C.M. Lee, a lawyer who is the leader of the territory's democracy move-ment. The problem, as Mr. Lee sees it, is that the Chinese are so used to British deference that they feel insulted and threatened when Mr. Patten does not do as they want,

The immediate trigger for the dispute was Mr. Patten's proposals to make the 1995 legislative elections more democratic. The proposals include expanding the number of people who can vote for seats representing Hong Kong industries and lowering the voting age to 18

Herald

from 21. While China regards any expansion of de-mocracy as likely to make Hong Kong more difficult to govern after 1997, it was outraged most by the fact that it was not given a chance to exercise a veto. Since then there have been other episodes that suggest to China that Mr. Patten is trying to turn a pattern of cooperation — or, as critics saw it, of genuflection — into one of confrontation

For example, Mr. Patten became the first governor recently to meet a Taiwan official,

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

and he has decided to go ahead with construc-tion of an airport without final anthorization from China. This week, an exiled Chinese dissident, Wang Rnowang, is in the territory for a visit that breaks the previous policy of Hong Kong's refusing to give visas to people who might offend China.

"There has been no British official like Chris Patten, who is so perfidions," lamented the Wen Wei Po, a China-controlled newspaper in Hong Kong.

China's feelings of insecurity and encircle ment apparently are the major reason why it has reacted so harshly to Mr. Patten's propos-

Seared by the humiliations it suffered at the hands of foreign powers beginning in the early 19th century, China remains deeply suspicious that Mr. Patten's real aim is to foil China's triumph in recovering Hong Kong. Chinese officials sometimes suggest, for example, that Britain is trying to use democracy activists as its agents so that London can continue to control the territory after 1997.

"What does he want to do?" Wen Wei Po asked, "Does he want to pursue 'Hong Kong independence' or 'semi-independence for Hong See CHINA, Page 2

Political fears hurt Hong Kong stocks, and the gloom could spread. Page 13.,

HEAT OF THE MOMENT --- Acting Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar, with his economic program under attack, wiping his face in a moment of strong emotion Wednesday as he told Congress that Russia must stop soaring inflation and runaway spending. Page 7.

# **UN Is Close** To an Accord **On a Force For Somalia**

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. and Allies Agree To Greater Council Role Than in the Gulf War

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service UNITED NATIONS, New York - The United States has agreed to a significantly greater degree of United Nations involvement in the new military operation that it wants the Security Council to authorize for Somalia than it was prepared to accept two years ago in the

Gulf War against Iraq. This became clear on Wednesday when the United States, Britain, France and Russia four of the five permanent Security Council members with a veto on decisions -- agreed on a draft resolution authorizing the humanitarian enforcement operation that they want the council to adopt later this week.

Officials predicted that final action on the resolution could come as early as Thursday. China, the fifth permanent member, has already made clear that it will abstain when the council votes to allow the United States to lead

Prospects for a Somali mission are bleak, CIA tells President Bush, Page 6.

such an operation, designed to disarm Soma-lia's warring factions and allow aid workers to deliver food to that country's starving people in safety and free from lonting.

The draft resolution approved Wednesday would respect the Bush administration's insistence that the United States have control of the multinational force.

But the United States and its allies have made several concessions to developing and industrialized nations that said the Security Council had lost all influence over the conduct of the Gulf War after voting to authorize it.

The United States is now prepared to involve the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, more deeply in the preparations for the operation and to ensure that be and the Security Council are kept much more closely informed about the day-to-day conduct of the Somali operation than was the case with Operation Desert Storm.

African and other developing countries, however, are pressing for additional changes in the draft resolution that would further deepen UN involvement by authorizing the secretary-general to organize the force himself and per-

sonally appoint its commanding officer. [President George Bush called Presidentelect Bill Clinton to discuss Somalia, The Associated Press reported from Washington. The White House said Mr. Bush was also consulting

JAn administration official said Mr. Bush

John M. Goshko and Trevor Rowe of the Washington Post reported earlier from the Unit-

Responding to Mr. Butros Ghali's call for guaranteeing deliveries of food and medicine through "a countrywide show of force," the

was considering whether to address the Ameri-can people by television to explain the military

world leaders.

relief mission.)

ed Nations:

Neo-Nazi Words and Music: Rocking to an Inflammatory 4/4 Beat hits like their 1990 song, "Kraft fur Deutschland," or "Strength for Germany," and the lead singer, Jörg Petrisch, howls the words: BONN - The house lights dim. A red glow illuminates

We fight shaved, our fists are hard as steel, Our heart beats true for our fatherland. Whatever may happen, we will never leave you, We will stand true for our Germany, sudience of about 1,000 young people begins chaining, "sieg heil," Some give the suff-armed fascist salute. Several, young men unfurt a black-white-and-red Third Reich battle flag emblazoned with the swastika.

Fans of rightist and neo-Nazi rock - known as Oi music - can be found in the United States, South America and throughout Europe. In the last few years, it has been gaining popularity and acceptance in Germany and parts of Eastern Enrope. In mid-October, for example, the album "Holy Songs" by a four-man West German band called Bohse Onkelz, or Evil Uncles, climbed to No. 5 on Germany's pop charts.

It is a heady position for a group that started out 10 years ago with songs like "Tarks Out," the chorus of which goes: "Turks out, Turks out, — Turkish pack, out, out, out, out of our land." The recording is still available.

DIVISION

It is impossible to gauge the effect of rightst music on the increased neo-Nazi violence, just as it is to measure the influence of heavy metal music's contribution to satanism. But the sentiments expressed by bands like Storkraft and



Tip into a song, drums thumping a 4/4 beat, electric guitars blaring simple chords at piercing volume, lead singer hoarsely screaming the words.

By Ferdinand Protzman

New York Times Service

the stage as dry-ice log cascades into the andience. The

crowd goes into a frenzy as four shaven-headed musicians

Because we are the strength for Germany, Were it not for the lyrics, it might be just another teenage That makes Germany clean. rock show. But this is a concert in Zwickau, in Eastern Germany awake! Germany, by Storkraft, a Düsseldorf-based skinhead band

Kiosk

The tag line is a slogan the Nazis used during their rise to whose name means destructive force. They are performing power in the early 1930s, and when the concert ends an Bohse Onkelz have been reflected in escalating anti-foreigner violence in Germany.

Advocating Nazism, racism, zenopbobia, violence and

See OL Page 6

AGAINST THE WALL -- National guardsmen in Tkvarobeli, Georgia, captured in ethnic fighting, guarded by an Abkhazian.

### IsraelSeeks to End PLO ContactBan

JERUSALEM (NYT) - After a two-month delay sought by Prime. Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the government asked parliament on Wednesday to lift a han on contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization but repeated its rejection of negotiations with the group. The first reading of the bill passed by a vote of 37 to 36, Israeli radio reported; to become law it must pass three readings. Justice Minister David Libai proposed a repeal of a 1986 law that prohibits meetings between Israelis and PLO members. Mr. Libai said the ban was

"against the principles of democracy" and sought "to force a political view on individuals." He said antiwar campaigners convicted of violating the restriction had not endangered state security.

Health / Science low Jone A history of chimate is stored in Down tree rings. Page 12. 8.11 3.286.25 Business / Finance U.S. executives are scrambling to take pay packages now. Page 13. The Dollar EC steelmake from a U.S. tarii Crossword

	backlash	New York.	Wed. close	previous close
iff move.	Page 15.	DM	1.574	1.573
		Pound	1.5525	1.5485
	Page 22.	Yen	124.42	124.15
	Page 22.	77	5.3655	5.3665

Trib Index

0.12%

90.56

Down 0.12%

# **Bundesbank Steps In Early To Help Defend the Franc**

#### By Carl Gewirtz nal Recald Tribun

PARIS - With speculation increasing against the French franc, the German central bank signaled Wednesday that it was prepared to go even further than it did in September to head off a devaluation of the franc.

The significant new element was that the Bundesbank intervened, selling Deutsche marks to purchase francs, without requiring the French contral bank to first step up its own defense by raising domestic interest rates, as it did the last time the franc came under attack.

This time, the Bundesbank intervened to head off an assault for which it appeared at least partly responsible.

Bankers said the market had been rolled by comments made Tuesday by Helmut Schlesinger, president of the Bundesbank, that the exchange-rate mechanism's unlimited obligation to intervene was "a powerful incentive for specplation."

"It's one thing for the Bundesbank to do nothing about lowering interest rates," an irate German banker said, "but quite another to be pinpointing problems when markets are so nervou

"I'd much prefer that he keep quiet," the banker said.

As in September, the Bundesbank intervention occurred earlier than is required under the European Community's fixed exchange-rate mechanism, a clear demonstration of willing support. Intervention is obligatory only when a currency has hit its floor level. The official floor is 3.4305 francs per mark.

The German intervention began when trad-ing was at 3,4095 francs per mark and had an immediate, if not long-lasting, impact. The franc rose to a high of 3.4010, but by the close of the day, and despite continual support from the Bank of France, the franc was back at 3.4100.

"The pressure is still there," said Erick Muller at Crédit Commercial de France.

The chief dealer at a U.S. bank in London said, "We're in for a continuing battle." But in the view of a senior French official, "it's a battle speculators have already lost once - and will lose again."

The market is mistaken in underestimating "the capacity of France and the Franco-Ger-man commitment" to defend the exchange rate, the official said. The issue may arise as President François Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl meet Thursday and Friday in Bonn. The Danish krone also came under pressure

and the central banks of Belgium and the Neth-erlands joined the Danes in supporting the currency

A spokesman for the Bundesbank said that from the context of Mr. Schlesinger's remarks, it was clear Mr. Schlesinger was not referring to the franc but rather to currencies pegged at what he considers unrealistic values. Mr. Schlesinger and other senior Bundesbank officials have repeatedly said that the fundamentals for the French franc and the Danish krone do not warrant a devaluation of those currencies.

Nevertheless, doubts in the foreign-exchange market persist about the ability of France and Denmark to maintain the high level of domestic interest rates needed to hold their currencies stable at a time of widening economic slowdown.

Concern about the burden of high interest rates has been fueled by repeated statements from Mr. Schlesinger and others that the Dec. 10 meeting of the Bundesbank's policymakers, the last of this year, is unlikely to result in an easing of German monetary policy.

The continual stretching out of the timing of the expected cut in interest rates risks creating a major crisis ahead of the French parliamentary

See FRANC, Page 14

United States circulated proposals Tuesday and Wednesday for creating a U.S. command-ed force operating under a UN mandate, and diplomats said the formula did not face serious opposition.

"Every single member accepted the secre-tary-general's analysis that the lop priority is to give aid to people who are starving," said Sir David Hannay, the chief British delegate to the United Nations. "There is a remarkable convergence on the idea of a multinational force, and I believe we are moving toward a decision by Thursday.

The goal, diplomats said, is to work out a resolution ensuring that any American troops, who would make up the biggest part of the force, remain under U.S. command. At the

See SOMALIA, Page 6

### **Marine Force Of 1,800 Sails For Region**

WASHINGTON - A U.S. Marine task force ferrying helicopters, armored vehi-cles and 1,800 Marines was steaming toward the Somali coast Wednesday in anticipation of an expanded United Nations relief mission, U.S. military officials said

For security reasons, spokesmen for the Pentagoo and the Florida-based U.S. Centrai Command declined to say precisely where and when the three-ship task amphibious task force would anchor off Somalia. The chief Pentagon spokesman had previously indicated that the troops would arrive in the area as early as Thursday.

If ordered to land, the troops would presumably first secure an airport, possibly at Mogadishu, for the eventual arrival of thousands of other U.S. forces by transport plane. About 6,000 troops from the U.S. Army's 82d Airborne Division are reportedly ready for the kind of rapid deployment that the mission of escorting famine relief supplies would require.

An additional 12,000 paratroopers could be sent within a few days, according to one account.

According to the Pentagon, Central Command officers, who oversee U.S. military operations in the Gulf and Indian Ocean, wanted the Marines to be standing. by in case the UN Security Council authorizes the use of force to escort food convoys in Somalia.

# For Hollywood, a Call to Boycott Aspen Hits Too Close to Home

### By Bernard Weinraub New York Times Service

Ú,

HOLLYWOOD - This town is virtually engulfed by civil war. The rich are in turmoil. Statements are flying over the fax machine. There are angry phone calls. What's a politicalhy correct entertainment personage to do? Go to Aspen over Christmas or not?

The underlying issue: Barbra Streisand's recent suggestion that she would be willing to join a boycott of Colorado, the state whose voters last month overturned laws guaranteeing civil rights to homosexuals. But following a

tsunami of negative reaction from stars and power brokers who were already ordering me-chanics in Aspen to tune up their \$40,000 Land-Rovers for the holidays, Ms. Streisand backed off. It was as if the singer and director had dared to propose that her friends in Hollywood actually ... secrifice.

Weather

One studio executive said simply: "This flap proves the axiom that people in Hollywood are perfectly willing to speak out on issues so long as it doesn't affect them or inconvenience

Barry Diller, the former chairman of Fox

Inc. and one of the more powerful men in town, said, with obvious relief, that the boycott issue did not affect him. "I have a house in Utah," he said.

The faror began shortly after Election Day, when Colorado voters passed Amendment 2 which voids and prevents adoption of legislation that protects homosexuals from discrimination. Quickly, several groups called for boycotts of Colorado, but the issue was largely ignored until Ms. Streisand spoke two weeks later at a glitzy benefit for a Los Angeles AIDS project.

After denouncing the "vote for hate in Colo-rado," she said, "There are plenty of us who love the mountains and rivers of that beautiful state, but we must now say clearly that the moral climate there is no longer acceptable, and if we're asked to, we must refuse to play where they discriminate."

Ms. Streisand's speech was immediately interpreted as a call for a boycott. Unthinkable, said much of Hollywood, for whom Aspen is a favorite play spot. The actress later insisted that she had not actually called for a boycott, but that she would agree to one if asked. By

whom? "By a responsible group, such as the American Civil Liberties Union," replied Lee Solters, her spokesman.

Whether a boycott is potentially effective, silly or counterproductive, the precise reason. Ms. Streisand's comments touched off a firestorm probably lies elsewhere. Quite inadvertenity, it seems, she broke one of the town's cardinal rules, which is that the issues that Hollywood speaks out about should remain as remote as possible, like apartheid in South

See ASPEN, Page 6

### Seoul Tries to Play Down Moscow Admission on Flight Data

By James Sterngold New York Times Service

Page 2

SEOUL - The South Korean government, in the midst of a closely fought presidential campaign, has suffered a major embarrassment with Russia's acknowledgment that it knew that the tapes had been removed from flight recorders of a downed Korean airliner when President Boris N. Yeltsin handed them over to President Roh Tae Woo last mooth.

During a visit to South Korea two weeks ago, Mr. Yelfsin had made a dramatic gesture of giving Mr. Roh the "black box" recorders, which should have contained critical information from the final minutes of Korean Air Lines Flight 007.

The civilian airliner was shot down by a Russian fighter jet on Sept. 1, 1983, after it strayed over Soviet airspace. All 269 people aboard were killed.

The Korean government tried on Wednesday to

play down the Russian acknowledgment. It issued no formal statement, and senior officials said that Moscow's failure to deliver what had been promised probably reflected disputes between the Russian military and Mr. Yeltsin.

But newspaper editorials and commentaries at-tacked Mr. Roh bitterly for taking I I days to acknowiedge that the data recorder in the crash-proof "black box" had contained no tape and that the voice record-

er contained a poor reproduction. They argued that Mr. Roh's failure to disclose that sooner was a blatantly political act, motivated hy the government's attempt to avoid embarrassment during the presidential campaign.

Some commentaries went further, declaring that this raised questions about the effectiveness of Mr. Roh's diplomatic initiatives opening relations with former Communist enemies of South Korea.

The so-called Northern Policy has aimed to isolate the hard-line Communist regime in North Korea by opening relations with its former allies, including China and Russia.

Mr. Roh has succeeded in normalizing relations with those countries, but has yet to achieve his principal goal of bringing the Korean Peninsula closer to reunification.

Opposition legislators demanded on Wednesday that the government refuse any more loans to Russia because of Moscow's failure to deliver the full flight recorder data. Mr. Roh promised in 1990 to provide \$3 billion in low-interest loans to the Soviet Union when relations were normalized. South Korea has disbursed \$1.5 billion, and agreed to resume lending the remainder after Mr. Yeltsin's visit.

The government said that its ambassador to Moscow, Hong Sun Young, had gone to the Kremlin to

demand an explanation, and had been told by Yuri Petrov, a senior aide to Mr. Yelisin, that Russia had deliberately withheld the originals of the tapes because t planned to provide them to an international investigative body.

Russia said it would give the tapes to the International Civil Aviation Organization during a meeting on Tuesday.

Left unclear was why Mr. Yeltsin had not told the Koreans this when he made what had been interpreted as a gesture of goodwill by handing over the battered recorders

The tapes could contain highly embarrassing infor-mation for either Russia or South Korea.

It remains a mystery why the airliner strayed hun-dreds of miles off course, leading it over Soviet airspace, near Sakhalin Island.

Algeria to Impose Overnight Curlew

WORLD BRIEFS

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1467

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ALGIERS (Reuters) - Algeria on Wednesday declared an indefinite overnight curfew to crush Muslim fundamentalist extremists.

The Interior Ministry said that beginning Saturday night pedestrians and vehicles would be banned from the streets between 10:30 P.M. and 5:00 A.M. in seven northern and central areas of the country, including the capital.

### Yeltsin Plans to Lease Sites on Kurils

MOSCOW (AP) - President Boris N. Yeltsin proposed in a decree published Wednesday that foreigners be allowed to lease land in the Kuril Islands, an idea likely to create renewed friction between Russia and

The decree, which is subject to approval by the Russian legislature, could take effect within two weeks, said the business weekly Kommer-sant, which published excerpts from the decree. Russia and Japan both claim four of the Kuril Islands, off the northern tip of Japan, which were

seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. Mr. Yeltsin's decree would allow regional authorities on the Kuril Islands to lease land to forcign investors for up to 99 years, Kommersant said. The decree also proposes to make the islands a special economic zone with tax-free exports and imports and other tax breaks.

### **Brazil Senate Votes to Indict Collor**

BRASILIA (AFP) — The Brazilian Senate on Wednesday voted to indict President Fernando Collor de Mello for corruption and imfluence-peddling, opening the way for his permanent removal from office. The indictment was adopted on a 67-to-3 vote, formally an adoption of s report by a special committee. Just 54 senators must vote in favor in remove Mr. Collor from office. That vote is in take place on Dec. 18. Mr. Collor was suspended from office in September after the Chamber of Deputies voted, 441 to 38, in impeach him. The Senate vote on Wednesday was being watched closely. Analysts had said that if more than 54 senators were present and voted to approve the committee report, it was likely that the Dec. 18 vote would carry with the same majority.

### Pakistan Bomb Report Worries U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) - The State Department expressed continued concern on Wednesday over Pakistan's nuclear capability and said American officials were still unable to certify that Pakistan has no ouclear

"We've addressed those concerns repeatedly to the Pakistan govern-ment," said Richard A. Boucher, the State Department spokesman. He inent, san account A. noncont, the State Department spotschaft. He added that Washington had been "actively engaged both with Pakistan and with India in efforts to prevent ouclear proliferation io South Asia." He was responding to questions about the Pakistani government's denial earlier in the day that it possesses any nuclear bombs. NBC News reported Tuesday that Pakistan had components to make seven nuclear

hombs.

French Want Bigger UN Peace Role PARIS (Reuters) — France should have a bigger say in running UN peacekeeping forces around the world since it provides more than a seventh of all the troops, a Senate report said Wednesday. The study, by a conservative opposition senator, François Trucy, and approved by the Senate Finance Committee, said France spent 2.5 billion frances (S500 million) on peacekeeping this year because the UN was short of cash and slow to reimburse advances. The report was made available to the consumer Le Monde

the oewspaper Le Monde. Mr. Trucy said France should have more say in how peacekeeping operations are run, given that is contributed more than 6,000 of the UN's 40,000 peacekeepers. Some 4,700 French soldiers are deployed in the former Yugoslavia, and Paris has also sent 1,400 soldiers to Cambodia. The report blamed "Anglo-Saxon and Third World domination" of the

### U.S. AIDS Vaccine Test on Humans

BETHESDA, Maryland (AP) — A National Institutes of Health advisory committee endorsed plans on Wednesday for national AIDS vaccine trials on human subjects but denounced a congressional actioo that mandated the trials. It said that testing of drugs should be based on

science, not politics. The advisory coninfilitee to the director of the National Institutes of Health voted without opposition to endorse a plan calling for widespread testing among people infected with the AIDS virus. Details of the trials have yet to be drawn up.

Trials of the vaccines were not approved earlier through normal

**Test of Support in Singapore** Prime Minister Expected to Win By-Election

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune SINGAPORE - Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, seeking in strengthen his political authority following the recent announcement that his two deputies have cancer, will run in a by-election later this month, his office said Wednesday.

He and three other members of the governing Peo-ple's Action Party, which has been in power without a break since 1959, resigned from Parliament for the election, set for Dec. 19. The four men will run in the same district, a constituency the party carried with 77.1 percent of the vote in the general election last

year. Mr. Goh retains his post as prime minister. While the by-election was expected, Mr. Goh's decision to make it a personal test of his popular support was a surprise.

"He is putting his oeck oo the line," said Walter Woon, one of six nominated members of Parliament who take part in parliamentary debates along with the 81 elected members.

However, analysts said it was extremely unlikely

that the government would lose the election.

They said that even if the party failed to increase its share of the vote in the poll, there was no obvious challenger to Mr. Gob as prime minister.

Lee Hsien Loog, the deputy prime minister gener-ally seen as beir apparent to Mr. Goh, is undergoing treatment for cancer of the lymphatic system, which helps the body fight infection. The government said Tuesday that Mr. Lee, a son of

former prime minister Lee Kuan Yew, would give up his cabinet post as trade and industry minister until be had recovered. Ong Teng Cheong, the other deputy prime minister, also has cancer of the lymphatic system

Mr. Goh, 51, succeeded Lee Kuan Yew, who stepped down as prime minister after 31 years in November 1990.

Mr. Goh called a general election in August 1991, hoping to gain a strong endorsement of his more open and consultative style of government. His party won 77 of the 81 parliamentary seats but, in what was widely seen as a setback in Mr. Goh's authority, the party's share of votes cast slipped to 59.3 percent from 61.76 percent in the 1988 general election.

### Khmer Rouge Seize 6 UN Soldiers

By William Branigin Washington Post Service

MANILA --- Six United Nations peacekeepers were seized by Khmer Rouge guerrillas in central Cambodia and seven others were wounded by mines or gunfire on Wedoesday after the Security We doesday after the Security Council imposed economic sanc-tions on the radical rebel groop in an attempt to force its compliance with a foundering UN peace plan. When UN peacekeepers tried to fly into the area Wednesday to look for the men their helicopter was hit

A spokesman for the UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia, Eric Falt, told reporters that the six military observers were being held cials said. "hostage," but declined to comment on whether the Khmer Rouge had made any demands for their and made any demands for their release. The six — three Britons, two which now fields about 22,000 release.

Filipinos and a New Zealander — troops, police and civilians in the were seized Tuesday after they most ambitious such UN operation

In two separate incidents earlier Wednesday, six UN peacekeepers were wounded, two of them seri-ously, when their vehicles ran over north of the capital, Phnom Penh. The men, none of them armed, were traveling in a rubber boat to observe troop movements as part of their mission in Cambodia, Mr. Falt said. The Khmer Rouge ac-cused them of spying for the Viet-namese-installed Phnom Penh govanti-tank mines that had apparently been newly planted in a well-traveled road near Siem Reap in northwestern Cambodia, Mr. Falt

The series of incidents appeared to reflect mounting tension be-tween the United Nations and the Khmer Rouge, which has refused to abide by a peace agreement that it signed last year. for the mea, their helicopter was hit by ground fire and a French officer was wounded in the back, UN offi-

In an effort to prod the Khmer' Rouge into compliance with the peace process, the UN Security Council on Monday declared an oil embargo and economic sanctions against areas controlled by the guerrilla group.

The Associated Press

day in the Iran-contra trial of Claim

George, a former CIA official, but

were told to complete their deliber-

ations before announcing a deci-

cepting a partial verdict would gen-

deliberations about Mr. George's

knowledge of arms-for-hostage

WASHINGTON - Jurors tried



BAD DAY FOR BAD GUYS — Hong Kong police rushing Wednesday into the hideout of a gang suspected of kidnapping and robberies. Seven officers were injured by a grenade thrown by one of the arrested gang members, six men and a woman. In another incident, the police exchanged fire with a gang from China that was fleeing after a robbery and hijacked two tourists in a taxi. Two robbers were killed, three were hurt, as were eight policemen and civilians.

**Tokyo's Troubled Airport** New \$1.36 Billion Terminal Is No Cure-All

were stopped at a Khmer Rouge ever undertaken. He was being checkpoint near Kompong Thom, about 85 miles (135 kilometers) Penh.

Mr. Falt said K cials disavowed the capture of the six peacekeepers as the independent action of a local commander.

The officer was identified as

Lieutenant Colonel Thierry Monet,

Partial Verdict Barred Li Denies China Is Seeking In Iran-Contra Trial Southeast Asia Domination to deliver a partial verdict Wednes-

HANOI -- Prime Minister Li Peng of China denied Wednesday that Beijing wanted to expand its influence in the region and said its newly normalized relations with Victnam would help ensure stability in Asia. Mr. Li, the first Chinese prime minister to visit Vietnam in 21 years,

Judge Royce C. Lamberth of U.S. District Court said that acsaid at a news conference after three days of talks that China wanted to build economic and political ties with its southern neighbor. Mr. Li saw President Le Duc Anh, the Communist party chief Do erate news coverage that might in-fluence the balance of the jury's

Muoi and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet.

Vietnam and China fought a bitter border war in 1979 but normalized relations in November 1991.

Mr. Li also denied reports that China planned to buy an aircraft carrier from Russia or Ukraine. "All these reports are sheer nonsense and are totally unfounded," he said. guan rebels.



By Steven Brull International Herald Tribun

TOKYO - Narita, the congest ed and inconvenient international airport outside Tokyo that has become an embarrassing example of Japanese bungling, will be made a bit less crowded on Sunday when a new \$1.36 billion terminal building opens. But while passengers using the airport will have more elbow room, delays on the ground will grow worse because Narita, the world's sixth-busicst airport, is still

limping along on one runway. The airport was conceived in 1966 as an international transport hub that would showcase Japan's emergence as a modern nation. The new terminal marks a belated step forward for an airport that is still far from completed and painfully over-crowded.

deals with Iran and the secret ship-A standoff between the govern-ment and an alliance of leftists and ment of armaments to the Nicara

farmers is still preventing acquisi-tioo of land needed to build two runways that were part of the origi-

nal bheprint. Farmers say the government failed to consult with them before forcibly seizing their land. Ten-sions remain high, and passengers making the 65-kilometer (40-mile) trek to Narita from Tokyo are greeted with barbed-wire fences. armed sentries, watchtowers and

baggage inspectors. The airport was built to handle up to 13 million passengers a year, but the expansion of the Japanese economy and rise of the yea over the past decade has more than doubled the volume of international air traffic to Tokyo. Narita's facilities are now woefully inadequate to accommodate the growing passenger level, which reached 22 million last

The new terminal should provide some relief. It is 1.6 times larger than the old terminal and boasts new amenities such as video rooms and shower and slocping areas.

But the benefits of the additional space will be minimized oext year when a two-stage renovation of the main terminal begins. About half the main terminal will be closed off, so congestion there will about what as it is now. Airlines based in the main terminal will have to move their facilities when the second stage begins in several years. After 12 years of work, the in-

complete Narita opened in 1978, and airlines fear that renovation of the main terminal could take just as long. An airport spokesman said there was no firm timetable, but that "it will take less than 10

years." The new terminal, where rents are nearly double those in the main terminal, will be used by Japanese carriers and smaller foreign airlines, that contract ground handling to the Japanese. An airport spokesman said the division was intended to make it easier for passengers to find their terminal. But some Western airlines are angry, saying it will be a competitive disadvantage to be at the main terminal.

Although the ocw terminal will be more comfortable, it is 1.5 kilometers from the main facility, making for terminal-to-runway taxi times of up to 30 minutes. Because of the shortage of land, designers bad to make a 550-meter stretch of the taxiway one-way. The resulting increase in taxi times could mean more flights canceled due to crews exceeding their legal flying limits

and more flat tires. Officials have little idea when the standoff with farmers will end. When, and if, it does, additional runways could be built, allowing Narita to increase the number of takeoffs and landings from the cur-rent level of 330 per day. This would allow many new carriers to begin service to and from Narita.

scientific evaluation at the institutes. But Congress in October included in the Department of Defense appropriation a \$20 million fund for testing of a vaccine, called gp160. The bill specified that the vaccine trial could be canceled if the institutes, the Food and Drug Administration and the Department of Defense decided within six months that a trial of gp160 was not appropriate.

### For the Record

London policemen blocked a terrorist attack by blowing up a truck paded with explosives that had been parked in the Tottenham Court Road area. A caller claiming to belong to the Irish Republican Army told The Associated Press in London late Tuesday that four bombs had been planted in the area, a major shopping district. (AP)

### **TRAVEL UPDATE**

Poland and the Netherlands signed agreements Tuesday to allow more passenger flights between the two countries from next year, the PAP news agency said.

The 17th-century Place Vendome in Paris, home to prestigious jewelers and watchmakers, has shed scaffoldings to reveal a new, pedestrian-friendly face. White granite slabs turned the elegant square, built by Louis XIV, into a kind of giant chessboard where parking is banned. Facades, around the tall column crected by Napoleon, were flooded in white light. Cars, which had turned the square into a parking lot over the

years, are relegated to an enlarged underground car park. (Renters) An Atlantic storm with winds of 80 miles an hour (130 kilometers an hour) lashed Britain on Wednesday, blocking roads and rail lines, damaging buildings and causing severe floods. Railroads from London m the southwest were blocked by flooding, the police in Devon and Cornwall said. The National Rivers Association said 16 major rivers were swollen and running at danger levels. (AP) Fares on the West German rail network will rise by 4.34 percent Jan. 1

while those in Eastern Germany will go up by 7.15 percent Jan. 1 while those in Eastern Germany will go up by 7.15 percent on the same date, a Bundesbahn spokesman said Wednesday. The price of the "rail kilometer" in second class will rise from 23 to 24 plennigs (36 to 38 cents) in the West, and from 14 to 15 plennigs in the East. The increases are subject in approval by the Transport Ministry. (AFP)

### CHINA: A Conflict About Power, Mistrust and Pride In Saudi Arabia,

### (Continued from page 1)

Kong' under the pretext of 'politi-cal reform?" The newspaper suggested darkly that Mr. Patten's real plan was to "impede China's magnificent cause of reunification." Even Zhou Nan, a polished diplomat and the top Chinese official in Hong Kong. warned that "anyone who attempts to turn Hong Kong into an independent or semi-independent state, or to prolong colonial rule in dis-

guise, will never get his way." This may sound like extraordinary paranoia, but it is a genuinely held belief among some Chinese leaders. Some Chinese officials even suggest that the United States is secretly prodding Mr. Patten --even though Washington has in fact lagged Canada and Australia in backing political change in Hong Kong.

The Chinese perspective underscores one of the most important costs to China of its undemocratic, political system: It sometimes cannot gather information accurately. "The people in charge of deci-

sion-making about Hong Kong simply don't know much about Hong Kong," said a Chinese who is posted in the territory for a Com-munist Party-controlled organiza-

Beijing's aim in its recent salvos -such as its declaration this week

that contracts with the Hong Kong government will be invalid after 1997 unless approved by China — not win and should back down. is to cause such distress in the business community that pressure will tors seem to believe that the debuild on London to abandon its proposals and assertiveness. The pressure is working to some

extent. The 15 percent tamble in the stock market over the last few weeks has convinced some Hong right to oversee all decisions, and the British administration would be Kong people that it is not worth it to seek more democracy. Many in a lame duck for the cext five years.

**Pentagon Bars** Women at Wheel Still, most officials and legislamocracy package will pass a vote in the Legislative Council, and Britain seems to feel that it cannot give in. Officials say that if Britain were m buckle. Chins would demand the

MANAMA, Bahrain - American servicewomen have been ordered oot to drive in public in Saudi Arabia 10 avoid conflict with the kingdom's Islamic society, U.S. military sources said Wednesday.

The sources said U.S. commanders introduced the ban three weeks ago in Dhakran, the Guil-side base of U.S. Air Force units.

The Associated Press

They said similar orders had earlier been issued to women serving with U.S. units deployed elsewhere in the kingdom, such as in Riyadh, the capital. They did not say when exactly the prohibitions were introduced, or explain why they had been kept secret.

Women serving with U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia can now only drive inside military compounds, the sources said. No specific incident was cited as the reason for the ban, which was not applicable during the Gulf crisis when the size of American forces in the kingdom reached half a million.

Saudi women are veiled from head to toe and cannot drive cars of travel outside the kingdom without the permission from a smile relative.

Israel Takes a First Step **On Legal Prostitution** 

#### Agence Prince-Presse

JERUSALEM — Israel's parliament took the first step on Wednesday toward legalizing prostitution and allowing women to offer sex to customers on cruises in the eastern Mediterranean and hotels.

Knesset deputies passed the first reading of a bill proposed by the leftist Meretz party, a member of the governing Labor-led coalition. The bill would allow prostitutes to offer sex on boats cruising the

Isracli coast and in hotels or apartments as well as grant them access to "limited publicity" in the press. Two religious parties in the ruling coalition had called for the bill to be withdrawn but then abstained from the initial vote.

"We prefer prostitutes to stay out on the streets and that their clients feel shame when they meet them," said Shlomo Benzeri of the Orthodox Jewish party Shas. Prostitution is tolerated in Israel but not legal.

# TRANSITION / A MESSAGE FROM CLINTON

#### NOTES + ★ POLITICAL

and the same states that is

### **Capital Can Be a Shock to House Freshmen**

WASHINGTON - Most came to town experienced in politics and government, but House members-elect who gathered to begin

and government, but house members-east who gamered to begin their freshman orientation said there still was plenty to marvel at — or get accustomed to — about the ways of Washington. "I came here prepared, but this is a big system," said Corrine Brown, Democrat of Florida, a former state legislator. But impressions of 1992 freshmen from their first group visit to Capitol Hill tended to focus on the basic changes coming in their lives. Representative Brown said she was not ready for the fast lanes.

"I'm going to try public transportation," she said But, cutting across regional and party lines was shock at District. of Columbia and suburban real estate prices. John L. Mica, Republican of Florida, described the local market as offering "half the square footage for twice the cost." (WP)

#### **Republicans Primed for a Clinton Hopeful**

WASHINGTON — Democrats got a lot of campaign mileage out of charges that President George Bush helped arm Saddam Hassein before, the Gull War. Now, some conservative Republicant on Capitol Hill are gearing up to turn this affair against a Silicon Valley, California, mogul, if President-elect Bill Chinton picks him for secretary of commerce: John Young, president and chief executive of Hewlett-Packard Co. in Palo Alto.

Hewlett-Packard Co. in Palo Alto. Mr. Young's company sold computers and other component to Iraq before the war. Even though the Hewlett-Packard sales were legal, an aide to a Republican senator says that a key question would be pressed at any confirmation hearings for Mr. Young: Would he go overboard selling goods to foreign markets without regard to the potential for spreading dangerous arms? (LAT) . (LAT)

#### Quote-Unquote

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Robert B. Reich, the Harvard University professor who is heading President-elect Bill Clinton's transition team for economic policy, commenting on recent statistics that the economic situation was improving: "We've had false dawns before. There's very little evidence right now that the jobs picture is improving enough to signal a genuine recovery." (Reuters)

### **Away From Politics**

• The Galileo spacecraft will make a second pass by Earth when it travels just 190 miles (304 kilometers) over the Southern Hemisphere on Dec. 8, two years to the day after the spacecraft its first pass. project scientists said in los Angeles.

• A Pennsylvania researcher reported that freezing tumors in pros-tate cancer patients can be effective in treating cases once considered hopeless. The technique, known as cryosurgery, has also been successful with liver cancer, said Dr. Gary Onik, an interventional radiologist at Alleghany General Hospital in Pittsburgh.

• A chemical that appears to give diabetic rats insatiable appetites and causes obesity, as well as sites in the animals' brains where abnormal amounts of the chemical are produced, has been discov-ered by Miami researchers. Neuropeptide Y or NPY is also found in the human brain and the research team's leader said it is the most likely culprit for the appetites and obesity plaguing buman diabetics. Job-related discrimination complaints reached their second-highest annual figure since the 1964 Civil Rights Act became law, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission said. It said that for fiscal 1992, there were 70.339 complaints filed — including, for the first time, filings based on the new Americans with Disabilities Act. The record was set in fiscal 1988, with 20 A90 complaints. record was set in fiscal 1988; with 70,749 complaints.

· A New York City School Board has been suspended for refusing to adopt a multicultural curriculum that, among other things, teaches first-graders to respect and appreciate bornoscruals. Accusing the board board's members of waging "a malicious and highly organized campaign," to distort the curriculum and alanu, parents, the chancel-lor, of the city's, schools, Joseph A. Fernandez, appointed three executives from his staff to take over the day-to-day operation of District 24 in Queens and, with parents and teachers, to devise a curriculum that includes lessons about gay men and lesbians.

• A black homeless man said he was beaten by Hasidic Jews in a racially torn New York neighborhood. The man, Ralph Nimmon, 25, told the police that a mob of 10 to 15 Hasidic Jews hurled racial Crown Heights, Brooklyn, that houses the worldwide center for the Reusers, UPI, AP, NYT, LAT Lubavitcher sect of Jews.

#### By Paul F. Horvitz anal Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON - The five-day gala that will usher President-elect Bill Clinton into office next month will be big, bold and, above all, filled with symbols of popular inclusiveness.

The new president will arrive by bas from the bome of Thomas Jefferson in the Virginia hills. He will open the White House for three bours to anyone wishing to shake his hand. Ordinary Americans who inspired Mr. Clinton during the campaign will be bonored at a huncheon. Food and clothing will be gathered for the homeless.

. These events are designed, in part, to send a message about the kind of president Mr. Clinton intends to be, inaugural organizers said. They have given the entire affair a theme: "An American Reunion: New Beginnings, Renewed Hope."

Ouincy Jones, the musician and producer, will organized a festival, free concert and fireworks outside the Lincoln Memorial the Sunday before Mr. Clinton takes his oath of office. Entertainers, possibly includ-

arena."

**Inauguration Gala: 10 Black-Tie Balls and a Clothing Drive** 

But tradition and elegance will not be lost. On Jan. 18; a boliday bonoring Martin Luther King Jr., special commemorative events will be held. A prayer service and congressional reception will open Inauguration Day, Jan. 20, before Mr. Clinton takes the oath of office at noon. Ten black-tie balls, with 65,000 invitees, will follow throughout the capital that evening, one especially for residents of Mr. Clinton's home state of Arkanses.

This inaugural is going to be an open inaugural, an accessible inaugural and a dignified inaugural," Ron Brown, national chairman of the Democratic Party, said Wednesday in announcing the festivities.

Bill Clinton is absolutely committed to being an accessible president, fully in touch with the American people." he said. Mr. Brown said that several events would stress the participation of youth to "connect with" a new genera-

ing Barbra Streisand and Judy Collins, will perform at tion of vnters who supported Mr. Clinton, 46, and his a televised "American Gala" at a suburban sports running mate, Senator Al Gore, 44,

He pointed out that the cost for all the events -less than \$20 million, by his estimate - would be below that of the three most recent Republican inaugurals and that the \$125 ticket price for the balls would also be below recent Republican balls. President Jimmy Carter reportedly spent less than \$4 million on his inaugural in 1977.

Private donations underwrite the entire affair except for the vast security apparatus being coordinated by the Washington police, the Secret Service and the U.S. Army.

Eight events will be free to the public. The balls will be by invitation only.

The inaugural organizing committee released the following tentative schedule:

Sunday, Jan. 17 - Tour of Jefferson's home, Monticello. Bus trip to Washington following the route Jefferson took for his inaugural. Festival and concert on the Washington Mall at the Lincoln Memorial. Fireworks.

Monday, Jan. 18 - Reception by Mr. Clinton for

diplomats, at Mr. Clinton's aima mater, Georgetown University. American Citizens Lunch for those who inspired the Clintons during the campaign. Various inaugural dinners. Free "American Gala" televised from the Capital Centre in Landover, Maryland, Attendees asked to bring food or clothing for the bomeless.

Page 3

Tuesday, Jan. 19 - Luncheon for current and former state governors at the Library of Congress. "Salute to Children" and "Salute to Youth" at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. "Presiden-

tial Gala" at Capital Centre. Wednesday, Jan. 20 - Prayer service. Reception with congressional leaders. President George Bush and his wife, Barbara, receive the Clintons at the While House. Swearing-in for the new president and vice president at the Capitol. Inaugural address at the Capitol. Congressional luncheon. Parade to the White House. Inaugural balls.

Thursday, Jan. 21 - Open house at the White House, 9 A.M. to noon. Afternoon reception for residents of Arkansas. Evening reception for Clinton campaign staff.



President-elect Bill Clinton receiving a Navajo rug from the president of the Navajo Nation, Peterson Zah, in Little Rock.

### **Clinton Trying to Enlarge 'the Bubble'**

By Michael Kelly

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Bill Clin-ton, determined to have in the ton, determines White House some measure of free-dom and privacy, has begin a sys-tematic effort to juish the edges of the president does." The bubble," the constricting co-that is every president's shadow. The Harry Harry the Secret Service that he intends to the secret service t

S. Truman, presidents have com-plained of the great sacrifice in continue this after entering the White House. movement and privacy the office Bruce Lindsey, a longtime confihas come to entail, and many have

ter make it very difficult to sustain turning to Little Rock from Caliconventions established between that," said Jody Powell, who was formia on Monday night, "I think the White House and news organi-press secretary to Jimmy Carter, you still push up too close. I think zations to restrict coverage and alpress secretary to Jimmy Carter, he's entitled to some measure of low Mr. Clinton a greater degree of another president who liked to privacy."

Mr. Lindsey said the Clinton transition operation was examining the question of press coverage and experimenting with changing the be president of the United States." Mrs. Cheney has been an outspo-ken critic of bberal "political cor-rectness" on college campuses, which demands that multicultura-

**Critic of Campus 'PC' Ouits Humanities Post** 

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - Lynne Cheney is stepping down as chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, where she has been the Bush administration's most vocal critic of "political correcutess" on

college campuses. In a letter to her staff, Mrs. Cheney said she would resign Jan. 20, when the Chinton administration takes office, 16 months before the end of her second four-year term.

Her deputy, Celeste Colgan, will scrve as acting chairman until a successor is nominated by the incoming president.

ment's support for the National Center for History in the Schools at the University of California at Los Angeles and funding for Ken Burns' television documentary The Civil War "

"I have also seen it as my responsibility to inform the public about controversies on our campuses." she said.

"Ensuring that intellectual freedom is protected and thrives is one of the most important tasks of our day," she said, "and I hope that the endowment will remain a strong advocate of the idea that the university is a place where ideas should clash and compete."

lism and the roles of women and minority groups be given equal weight to traditional Europe-based scholarship.

She told The Washington Times, in an interview published Wednes-day, that "it would have been a different situation if Bush had won.

Her husband, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, is frequently mentioned as a potential Republican presidential candidate in 1996.

Among ber accomplishments, Mrs. Cheney listed the endow-

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### End Squandering? It's Hard, U.S. Says

By Keith Schneider New York Times Service WASHINGTON - After years

of effort to transfer government work to private companies, the White House has acknowledged that contractors are squandering ( vast sums because federal agencies - fail to supervise bow hundreds of "billions of dollars are spent each усаг.

In a report prepared for Richard G. Darman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, federal auditors from the White House and 12 agencies said that private companies had been paid for unauthorized and, at times, illegal expenses, including tickets to sporting events, lavish cruises and

excessive salaries for executives. The auditors said that even as the government vastly expanded its use of private contractors to assume duties as basic as writing congressional testimony for cabinet officers and as sweeping as cleaning up widespread environmental con-tamination produced by the mili-tary, the Reagan and Bush administrations tried to save money by cuting the staffs of the federal oflices that supervise contracts. Congress approved that policy by approving the administrations'

budgets. A top official of the Office of Management and Budget said the report was intended to draw attention to a basic management problean that was wasting billions of dollars, though the exact amount is ., DOL KNOWD.

Still, the sweeping assertions about mismanagement and specific recommendations for fixing the problems also make it among the most incisive critiques ever published by the government of a cen-tral philosophical tenet of the Reagan-Bush era: the idea that private companies can do the federal gov-" ernment's work better and for less

The White House study is the product of a five-month investigation that was prompted by disclosures of mismanagement made over the last year by several congressional committees and the General Accounting Office.

The report is scheduled to be made public in a hearing Thursday by Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, the chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. Mr. Din-gell made an advance copy of the who strikes his fancy.

Now he has begun to push furport available. ther, seeking escape from the stric-Although opponents have artures imposed by the system of gued that many government re-sponsibilities are inherently unsuit-White House news coverage, in which a president's movements in able for private enterprise, Ronald Reagan and George Bush pushed any public area is covered by a all pool of journalists. hard to increase government con-

The government spent \$210 bil-lion in the 1992 fiscal year on con-tracts for goods and services, or roughly one-sixth of all government spending, according to the budget office. The percentage of money spent for contracts has risen sharply over the last decade, according to the budget office.

In several agencies, particularly the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, contractors are performing virtually all of the work.

Although investigators are unsure about the amount of money wasted each year, they wrote that there was evidence that the problem is endemic across all the civilian agencies. In almost every instance where auditors took a close look at contracts, they found prob-

Lockwoode Greene Inc., a company that held a \$38 million contract at the Energy Department's Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, was found by the gov-ernment to have spent \$3.5 million on unallowable costs like bquor, travel for the spouses of employees and registrations for golf tourna-

ments CH2M Hill, an Oregon company that supervises the cleanup of hundreds of toxic waste sites for the EPA and more recently for the Department of Energy, billed the government for parties, country club fees for employees and the use of a corporate airplane, the auditors said. All of these expenses were prohibited, they said.

The problem of fraudulent charges from the private contractors is far from unique to the Bush and Reagan administrations. But the conclusions of the report by the White House budget office,

the first comprehensive study of contracting across all the government's civilian agencies, suggest that such heavy reliance on private companies can only be effective if the government closely supervises its contracts.

tried to do something about it. Mostly, they have failed, and the bubble has grown tighter. George Bush lives almost completely withdant of Mr. Clinton, said the Secre Service had already agreed to his insistence that he be allowed to make his morning runs outside the White House ...

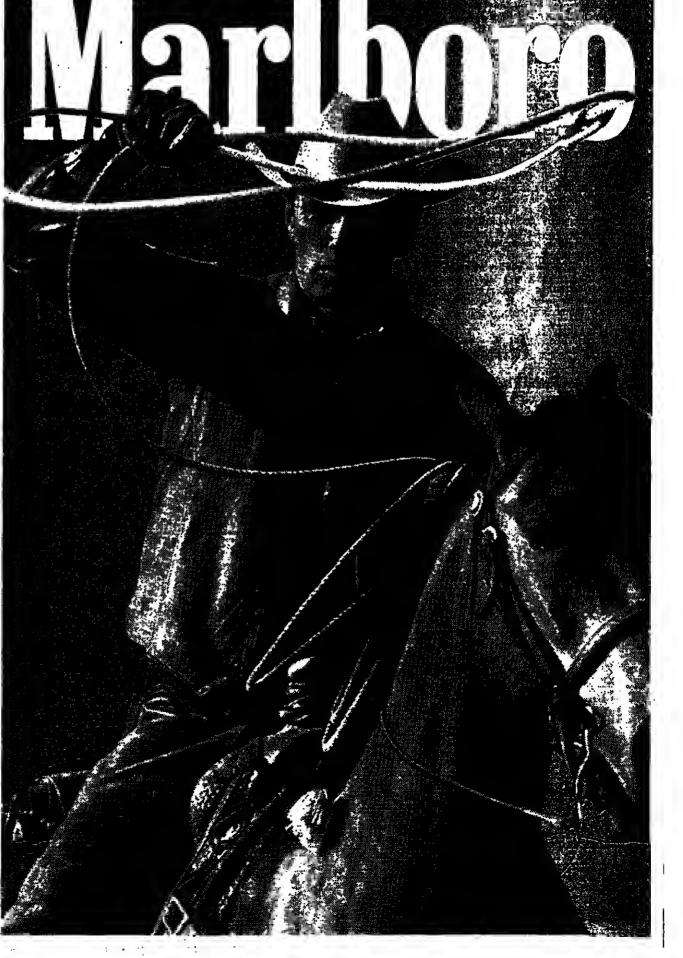
Mr. Clinton's method is simple: Mr. Clinton is bringing an un-usual degree of insistence to the He does what he wants when he wants it, and does not let reporters fight, and bas already had a meam. sure of success. The Secret Service

. When the governor exercises in the YMCA in central Little Rock, agents have adjusted their routines to deal with his frequent habit of the journalists wait outside. When rushing into crowds and engaging hc plays golf, they remain in the in close conversations with anyone dn

Several weeks ago, when he de-cided on the spur of the moment to leave the governor's mansion in Little Rock and have a beer in a Mexican restaurant with the commentator Bill Moyers, the journalists assigned to cover his movements that night were unaware.

"I wish him well, and he proba-"You all have been asses ever since we started," Mr. Lindsey told bly can expand the envelope a little, but the practicalities of the matreporters on Mr. Clinton's jet re-





THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1992

### **OPINION**



### The First Job in Somalia

Both in the United States and at the United Nations, the American offer to dispatch troops to bring aid to Somalia is being treated as an idea whose time has finally come. The need is so stark and the remedy so apparent that discussion has passed from the principle of humanitarian intervention — that is resolved — 10 the details. It is tragic that the factors of public awareness and official readiness that now make the intervention possible did not come together sooner. Many lives might have been saved. But a merciful deliverance for many of the survivors in Somalia is coming into view. In just a few days the first American troops could get there. At the United Nations, deliberations con-

Page 4

tinue on whether the prospective Security Council approved operation should be under UN or American command. Advocates of firming up the UN secretariat's capacities to act on its own, with diminishing guidance from member states, are making their case. But the best service the United States could render to effective internationalism is to make sure that this operation goes well. In circumstances where Americans are supplying the leadership as well as the preponderance of forces, an American president has reason to keep the principal reins.

In the American view, a Somalia expeditionary force would deliver relief and suppress the warlords and gangs, but would not undertake to establish a new administrative or political order. The narrower task fits the urgencies of the situation without committing Washington to what could be a provocative, ragged, unduly costly or open-ended operation. The broader task is best weighed hy the United Nations after it gets a sharper picture of Somali political terrain. The requisite international and American public and congressional support will come most smoothly if Washing-

ton is seen in a helping but limited role. As it happens, this intervention arises just as George Bush becomes a lame duck. He would like to wrap it up by inanguration day. But of course no one can be sure. Bill Clinton's spokesman describes him as informed but not consulted, and as "generally supportive." The awkwardness of the transition provides reason for the Bush administration to contain not only the mission but also the terms in which it is projected. It is enough for Mr. Bush to be responsible and cantious in this instance. Mr. Clinton will have his own opportunities to mull a larger role.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Assignment for Bush

Although George Busb may be hrooding. about his defeat, rewarding work awaits him in his final weeks. One major priority is to complete a task nobly begun - disarm-ing the nuclear-armed republics of the former Soviet Union. He will have powerful allies should he decide to finish that task. Senators Sam Nunn and Richard Lugar recently went to Moscow and Kiev to move the disarmament deal along. But the job cannot be done without the president's help, and it ought not to wait until Bill Clinton takes office.

There are two objectives to meet. One is an agreement on deeper cuts in Russian and U.S. nuclear arms. The other is persuading Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus to sign the Nonproliferation Treaty and antle their weapon

The original START treaty would have reduced Russian and American warheads to about 7,000 apiece. But an agreement reached in June would lower the ceiling on warheads to 3,000 to 3,500 each, and ban multiwarhead missiles on land.

Russia has finally responded to a U.S. draft treaty codifying the June agreement. Moscow has said it will seek changes to allow it to reduce the number of warheads

on its missiles, thus avoiding the costs of huilding new single-warhead missiles and silos to shelter them. Washington can af-ford to be accommodating if it can verify

the changes Moscow is proposing. Actual disarming could be held up by Ukraine, which has yet to ratify the START treaty and sign the Nonproliferation Treaty, as it promised. It has also been threatening to hold onto its 176 multiwarhead missiles unless it gets adequate compensation and some form of security guarantee.

Senators Nunn and Lugar suggested use-ful ways 10 meet Kiew's demands. Under their plan, America would foot the bill for dismantling Ukrainian missiles and pay its share for the uranium extracted from war-heads now in Ukraine. The two senators also want Russia and the United States to cooperate in extending reasonable security assur-ances to Ukraine. But they rightly warn that Ukraine risks political and economic isola-tion if it fails to carry out its nuclear pledges. Now it is up to President Bush to close the deals with Russia and the other nuclear republics. He could leave no finer legacy

than to complete the task be has begin ishing the nuclear danger. dimi - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# **Recovery for Whom?**

It is welcome news if the American econo-my is finally recovering at a healthy rate, but not everyone is participating equally in the the economy is leaving too many people ad. The policy question is w economic activity continue to point upward, and merchants say the volume of boliday providing food stamps and the rest of the benefits that constitute the safety net, the shopping is up as well. But for a lot of people, in the lower reaches of the coonomy especialgovernment can do. Bill Clinton has said be wants to strengthen federal support for the in the lower reasons of the second has yet to occur. The Agriculture Department reported the other day that 26.4 million people re-ceived food stamps in September, a record. The increase of more than a half-million over the month before was largely the term-the society should reward those who live by in miles has embraced the notion that no child of a full-time year-round worker should have to live in poverty. To avoid · such an outcome, be has said, be favors an increased minimum wage supplemented by an increase in the earned-income tax credit, a kind of negative income tax that serves as a federal wage supplement for the work-ing poor with children. Republicans have shown a fondness over the years for the tax Families with Dependent Children - as well. These are partly state-financed; state credit as well. The problem is that an increase costs money and may not make the short list of Mr. Clinton's early goals. sion even as revenues continue down. Unemployment remains well above 7 per-By the broadest gauge of economic ac cent; nor is the problem entirely cyclical, tivity, the recession may have been over now for a year and a half. But the recovery such that recovery will solve it. Income inhas been weak. For too many people it is still an abstraction. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

# Troops to Somalia: A Puzzling Good Deed

WASHINGTON - The sudden offer by President George Bush to send a division of American soldiers to face down Somalia's warlords is mysterious in its timing and logic. These mysteries should be cleared up before an' American military intervention of that size goes forward in Africa.

At one level, the case for intervention is clear - as it has been for months. Feeding starving Somali civilians and preventing hundreds of thousands of deaths in the Horn of Africa is a noble, urgent purpose. The chaos and misery of Somalia's disintegration have defeated private

some as using a non-aid organizations. Freed from Cold War restraints and obliga-tions, the American military may turn out to be the ideal organization for global humanitarian emergencies. Somalia could be a turning point in the Pentagon's search for vital new missions. It out of the restration of an could revive and give content to the idea of an

American-led new world order. ....Why then do I feel uneasy about the mission's seemingly disproperionate size, its fuzy rules of . engagement and the lack of a doctrine that would describe how the proposed deployment of 20,000 American soldiers to Somalia will defend vital U.S. interests abroad? Why nitpick an American willingness to do something for Africans and save lives in the process?

My reservations stem precisely from those two factors: the perceived ease of the operation, and the subliminal working ont of guilt toward Africa that I sense hes behind many of the demands in

America for military intervention in Somalia. Neither case nor guilt is sufficient reason for a nation to engage its military force abroad, during hostilities. Intervention should be reserved as a last resort, when specific national interests will be threatened by a failure to act. President Bush has yet to make that case for Somalia.

Pentagon and White House officials, in backgrounding reporters on the president's surprise decision, emphasize that Somalia can be done because it can be done. Somalia presents none of the daunting challenges of Bosnia and all of the operational advantages of Operation Desert.

Storm, these officials say. Desert Storm showcased the Pentagon's post-Vietnam doctrine of Invincible Force. Instead of applying minimal force and escalating, General -Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, convinced Mr. Bush and Defense Secretary

Dick Cheney to smass overwhelming military ... might against Iraq and use it without reservation. General Powell would apply Invincible Force to Africa by sending a division of beavily armed, combat-trained American soldiers to chase teenage gunmen away from relief workers in Somalia. That may be more than is necessary, or wise. Clearly the international community needs to adopt stronger measures to get food to the starying Somalis. But an American division may be

more than is necessary, or wise. That large a force will make the operation a more unwiddy exercise than Pentagon planners seem to anticipate. However Spartan the support may have seemed to Westerners, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states had enough infrastructure to sustain the large U.S. units deployed for Desert Storm. Somaha's ruins will present American troops with a logistical and psychological ordeal:

### By Jim Hoagland

Mr. Bush, Mr. Chency and General Powell have thus far failed to explain clearly the strategic causes and consequences of their change of beart on committing massive force to Somalia in the wake of Mr. Bush's Nov. 3 defeat. That change is all the more striking because of their continuing reluctance to use force to prevent the equally appalling humanitarian tragedy that is occurring in Bosnia.

Bosnia is perceived as too complex and too dangerous. America and its European allies have been mable to agree on political goals that would justify the one step that would stop "cthnie cleansing" and the other atrocities: go-ing to war against Serbia.

Sonalia seems to represent the other side of the coin, a chance for intervention without political goals or significant risk. But it is an illusion to think that large-scale involvement in

Africa will come that cheaply. War is, as Clausewitz said, the extension of politics by other means. But General Powell's interpretation of Invincible Force seems to see

### First Buy Up the Youngsters' Guns

#### By Raymond Bonner

NAIROBI — Before America rolls into So-malia, because the United Nations has (ailed there, it had better understand what it is getting into. The warlords are little more than

gangsters and should be quickly vanquished, but then what? Who is going to run Somalia? It no longer is a functioning country: It has no government, no telephone system, no infrastruc-ture, no police force, no banks, virtually no business other than war. It may be possible to re-

Dusiness other than war. It may be possible to re-create Somalia, but it will take years. Does all this mean that the world must stand by and watch people die? No. To begin with, the former UN special envoy to Somalia, Mohammed Sahnoun, ought to be brought back immediately. He was dismissed by Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali after be repeatedly criticized the United Nations for its failures in Somalia. In a few months Mr. Sahnoun had unde

In a few months Mr. Sahnoun had made extraordinary progress. He had gained the coop-eration of the nongovernmental relief organiza-tions: He was earning the warkends' respect. And he offered to be a broker between the warring clans, which the United Nations had previously declined to do. He was even able to get members of clans who had not spoken for years together for a few days in the Seychelle Islands in October before he was dismissed.

Then, a high-level representative must be ap-pointed to work with Mr. Sahnoun on a political George Bush and Bill Clinton together should

For Hong Kong There Is No Return to Square One

military intervention as an end in itself. Political **Politicians** goals are subordinated to the likelihood of military "success." The lure of Somalia for some may

be the misleading impression that intervention there does not involve "politics." But Somalia's conflict is as much a civil war as is Bosnia's. Intervention must be based on a clear resolve to seek political solutions to Somalia's prohlems as well as fighting starvation.

It was fairly easy to understand and therefore support Mr. Bush's decisions to fight Iraq and to keep U.S. ground troops out of Bosnia. But in Somalia, where his goals are laudable. I fail to

Somalia, where his goals are launable, I fail to understand why the president has decided to commit U.S. forces now, in this manner. Where is the strategy? How does the proposed Somali operation fil into America's global re-sponsibilities in the post-Cold War era? Mr. Bush and General Powell need to lay the founda-tion for an American deployment in Samalia hy tion for an American deployment in Somalia by explaining more clearly why they seem to be using different criteria for their nonintervention in Bosnia. Only then can they count on the public support that would make deployment to Somalia the era-opening success it should be. The Washington Post.

there is another, astonishingly simple way to

During a trip to Somalia, I asked a friend in his 20s what the world should do. Buy the weapons off the street, he said.

offering to buy weapons. But it just might work. The young men who are running around shoot-ing off gams are not trained troops or dedicated

dom. Some are barely as tall as the weapons they

carry; most are teenagers. "Give them an alterna-tive and they will take it," said an African doctor

who has spent considerable time in Somalia. The

alternative might not be only money but even seeds and agricultural implements so that the

youngsters can begin farming. For \$120, my young Somali friend said, one could buy an AK-47 rifle. He thought that \$10

million to \$15 million could buy up almost all the weapons in Somalia, small and large, as well as

the ammunition. Even if it cost four or five times

that, it would be a pretty cheap investment, given

the potential return. Obviously not all weapons would be turned in, and some Somalis would use the money to buy

another weapon. But any reduction in the num-

The New York Times.

The idea sounded naive: stop the war by

reduce the mayhem and starvation.

PARIS - Recent events, including the American presidential election I the American presidential election and the lead-up to the French election, have combined to highlight the gener-al sense that politics has lost its purpose, that it is a dirty game which demeans participants. The distaste goes beyond reaction to scandals. There is a tendency in many Western

countries to characterize the organization of modern politics as a disreputa-

**One Cheer** 

**For Our** 

**By Flora Lewis** 

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ble frenzy around an empty core. George Will, a conservative Ameri-can commentator, complains about "the mission gap," the loss of "intellec-tual infrastructure" that his nostalgia instills in political theorizing of the past. The American television news producer Don Hewitt argues that the only remaining "purpose of political parties is patronage," and that both the U.S. administration and Congress should become "nonpartisan."

These are strange ideas, reflecting the current popular disaffection as well as a forgetulaness of how democracy functions. The first seems to yearn for more

ideology just when, at last, the terri-ble burden of ideology has been shed. The second seems to miss the inevitable similarity that a nonpertisan state would develop to the one-party state

of despicable repute. There are all sorts of things wrong with political parties as they exist in practically every democratic country. But that does not mean that representative government can function without parties - except on the smallest scale, where everybody knows who everybody is.

The idea that it is possible "to repre-sent all the people" denies the very basis of democratic pluralism, the acceptance and expression of difference. Disagreements and perception of con-flicting interests are inevitable, and the role of politics is to provide the means for decision, compromise and concili-ation without violence or force.

These anti-politics advocates do not deny the importance of the rule of law, essential to government by consent of the governed. But they neglect to con-sider that laws must be made. For that, people must find poles of coalition and opposition to define their views. Thus this is easier in way finduck

True, this is easier in war (including Cold War), when the foe is clear. It remains necessary in organizing government to deal with the more diffuse but very urgent problems of-poverty, jobs, bealth, environment, education, crime — all the things that modern society expects government to help confront.

There is no need for new theories to take the place of those which have been discredited, no need for a new intellectual hlueprint, The need is to set phonues and figure out now to viduals and the community can comhine to address the problems. We know what they are; we don't know how best to evoke and apply

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ber of weapons would mean a reduction in the number of people being killed. And it would mean fewer people dying of starvation because there would be fewer weapons pointed at relief coavoys and used in raids on food warehouses. Buying weapons is not a foolproof solution to Somalia's misery, of course, but it should at be settlement. Jonmy Carter, the only American president who ever made a state visit to sub-Saharan Africa, is the obvious choice, and tried before troops are dispatched. If in the end that is the only solution, then at least there would be fewer guns aimed at American troops.

agree to put him to work. With Mr. Sahnoun and Mr. Carter talking with the clan leaders about a political solution.

damage in southern Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii and Guam. But the food stamp rolls . are still up more than 2 million people over the year before. This purest of the govern-ment's welfare programs (in that all you need to be to qualify is poor) now supports one American in 10. Caseloads are up sharply in the other major government as-sistance programs - Medicaid and Aid to costs have gone up as a result of the reces-

equality has increased in America in the past 15 or 20 years: the poverty rate, adjusted for the state of the business cycle, is also up.

### **Other Comment**

### **One Billion Rural Poor**

Human resourcefulness is one of the world's most undervalued assets; nowhere is that more evident than in the plight of the world's rural poor. For nearly 40 years, Western nations have undertaken ambitious development programs to aid poor countries around the world. In most cases, those programs have been designed to "trickle down" to those who most need them. All too often, bureaucracy, corrup-

tion and greed have gotten in the way. So it should not be a surprise that a new report from the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development finds that despite the billions of dollars funneled into international aid programs, the number of rural poor around the world continues to increase. About a billion people now fall into that category. This is not because poor people do not work hard. Given half a chance, the rural poor are eminently capable of using their considerable energy to improve their lives and thereby contribute that it would not be biased to any party. to the larger economy.

As the United States enters a leaner era, international aid programs will face tough competition from domestic needs. Yet even modest efforts to help the nural poor can produce enormous benefits. Such programs contribute to a world that is more prosperous and, therefore, more secure.

- The Baltimore Evening Sun.

### What Somalia Needs

A political understanding acceptable to all parties remains the only basis to restore security and stability to Somalia. But the ongoing struggle necessitates an immediate foreign intervention to deter those who are stealing food and to save children, women and the elderly from starvation. A political settlement will require a national reconciliation conference to agree on a temporary cabinet to prepare for a new constitution and general elections. It is necessary then that the United Nations define the function -Al Hayat (Being)

#### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER C. Chai

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HONG KONG — Governor Chris reforms are essential for the long-term survival of Hong Kong's life-style. China insists that the proposed changes are totally unacceptable and must be withdrawn before any negoti-ations can be resumed. The challenge facing China's Communist resime is facing China's Communist regime is how to sink the Patten plan without destroying the economic prosperity of Hong Kong and southern China, which is the engine of economic growth in China as a whole. Contin-ued growth is vital because it confers legitimacy on an otherwise discredited

In the second se which, if unchecked, will bring the party down. In Guangdong Province, Mr. Patten is admired and better known than the local governor. With the province tuned in to Hong Kong television, there is no doubt that his reforms are a mortal threat to continued Communist control.

Beijing calculates that not many people in Hong Kong are willing to the for freedom of the press, speech and association even though it is these freedoms, along with an independent judi-

#### By George Hicks be impossible. The nervous businessciary and the rule of law, that undermen in Hong Kong who are demanding that the governor withdraw his

pin the colony's market capitalism. Should Mr. Patten be forced by public opinion or defeat in the Legislative Council to withdraw his reform proposals, he will be finished as governor. Having painted himself into a corner, he has no way to stay on in Hong Kong after such a defeat.

Cynics suggest that this is what he wants, because it will enable him to make a quick and bonorable return to British politics, having told Hong Kong and the world that he offered the colony democracy only to have it turned down. But for Hong Kong there will be no return to square one. Mr. Patten's successor would be a very lame duck and a target for constant humiliation by China. It is possible that Britsin would be left with no choice but to push for an early withdrawal, whatever agreements say about no Chinese takeover until 1997. Having defeated Mr. Patten and his

proposals for political reform, Beijing would insist on effective control of Hong Kong to root out corrupting ideas such as democracy. Whatever post-Patten arrangements were worked out between China and Britain, a return to the status quo prior to the announcement in October of the planned democratic changes would

### **Confrontation Isn't the Way Forward**

CONDON - For the first time L since Britain seized Hong Kong during the Opium War, the governor of the colory has become an interna-tional figure. Chris Patten, appointed in the spring by Prime Minister John Major, challenged Beijing last month by proposing to increase the elected element in the Hong Kong legislature.

The Chinese government has reject-ed his proposal and threatened to scrap its 1984 agreement under which Hong Kong is to have "a high degree of autonomy" for 50 years. The Joint Declaration of 1984 en-

visages that after Hong Kong reverts to China in 1997 it will be governed by a Basic Law under which 20 of the 60 members of the Legislative Council will be elected, up from 18 at present. Thirty other seats are to be filled by professional groups. Mr. Patten pro-

process most notably to widen the vot-ing for the professional groups. Mr. Patten went to Beijing in Octo-ber to try to overcome Chinese resistance. His talks were ansuccessful. The Chinese insisted that his proposals violated the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law. Since then, Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, is said by the Chinese to have given instructions that any measures introduced without China's consent be repudiated in 1997.

The message was reiterated in Lon-don recently by Zhu Rongi, deputy prime minister in charge of China's conomic reform program: "We want cooperation and not confrontation. But no one should expect confrontation to force us into concessions, and no one should make any wrong judgment about this." After Mr. Patten's proposal, Mr. Zhu said, China had to ask itself whether agreements with

tancer terminal. It also shed that any contracts, leases or agreements rati-fied by the British government with-out approval by China would be de-clared invalid after 1997. Beijing wrongly imagines that its problems with Hong Kong will dis-appear with Mr. Patten's defeat. It is true that the Sir David Wilson, the previous governor, was able to paper over differences by giving in to Chi-na. But this policy had already ex-hausted itself. Even abject prostra-tion was not enough to win China's appropriate or the annual to the second agreement on the airport project.

rate in China. In the process, Gnang-dong and Hong Kong have come near to merging, and Guangdong has become increasingly independent vis-à-vis Beijing. The question for Chi-nese leaders is not just what happens in Hong Kong after 1001 but other in Hong Kong after 1997 but what happens in Guangdong, and in the rest of southern China.

Mr. Patten may calculate that op-position from Beijing may be bal-anced by support from Washington. His proposal seems likely to get more sympathy from Bill Clinton than it would have from George Bush. It could catalyze what looks like a sea change in U.S. policy toward China. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, some Americans feel free to press the Chinese harder on democracy and human rights.

Where will the change lead? The last time the United States confronted China, after the Communists came to power in 1949, the two countries quickly got involved in the Korean War, and China was cut off from the West for 25 years. Another confrontation might make it casier for the leadership to maintain Chi-

nese unity, but at what cost? Would the West - or Japan now want to cut itself off from one of the most dynamic economies in the world? Would it want to help create an Asian trading hloc? London and Washington need to take a hard look. at where the policies they are em-barking on may take them in the not so distant future.

BRITISH FRONT - American soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder with the British troops before Cam-hrai on Friday [Nov. 30]. The Ameri-cans were working on railway con-The writer, a former New Zealand high commissioner in London, is au-thor of "Asia - What Next?" He ed this comment to the Intercontrib national Herald Tribune. struction and repairs when they were

Hong Kong may be 98 percent Chinese, but its identity, culture and history put it in another world to the hard-liners in Beijing. The extensive economic integration of Hong Kong and southern China that has occurred in the last decade has created mutual economic interests that have obscured the political chasm between the two aides.

ing that the governor withdraw his proposals seem unaware that his de-feat would plunge the territory into a new cra of encertainty. . China will continue to wage a war of attrition against Mr. Patten in the bope of isolating him and bringing about his downfall. There are many true Reference on the territor the sec With its seige mentality, China has an ability and a willingness to humker steps Beijing can take to raise the cost down that knows no normal limits. External pressures on Beijing will not be effective. Countries like the United to Hong Kong of keeping its reformist governor. The huge new airport pro-ject is not feasible without Chinese States, Canada and Australia that have come out in support of Mr. Patscence. China can undermine any project that runs beyond 1997. Beijing recently increased the pres-sure by threatening not to honor the contract for developing a major con-tainer terminal. It also said that any ten are not willing to pay a big price to protect human rights in Hong Kong, while the rest of Asia could not care less. This is a struggle that Hong Kong

will have to fight on its own. Hong Kong is lucky to have found champion in Governor Patten, but all he can do is offer leadership. To spura him in the hope of escaping Beijing's wrath will not bring a return of the status quo but a rapid de facto takeover by China. Hong Kong is in for a rough pas-

sage. Slogans such as "a smooth tran-sition to Chinese rule" and "one country, two systems" will be seen for country, two systems will be seen for what they are: empty rhetoric. Hong Kong and China complement each other economically; politically, cultur-ally and ideologically, however, they threaten each other's vital interests. Since 1949, Britain's role as a buff-

er between Hong Kong and China has disguised this fundamental divide and created the illusion that common economic interests were of para-mount importance. With 1997 fast approaching, the buffer is disappear-ing. Beijing and Hong Kong are left staring at one another in mutual incomprehension. To blame Mr. Patten is to blame the messenger.

The writer, an Australian economist and author of books on Asia, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

PARIS — A couple of years ago, Mr. Kennedy, a New York banker, pre-sented to the City of Edinburgh an

alleged autograph copy of some po-ems of Robert Burns. It is now sus-pected that this formed part of a large

collection of spurious wares manu-factured in Edinburgh by a clever

forger. A large proportion of the col-lection has, of course, gone to the United States. People who have

bought "originals" of Burns's poems during the last two years have good reason to fear they have made a bad investment. Letters of Carlyle, Thack-

eray, Cromwell and Mary Queen of

1917: Americans Fight

Scots are among the forgenes.

the effort required for remedy. For this, the organizing skills of-politics and political debate are essential. They can be distorted, degraded, used to manipulate, to mysli-' and cheat, but they cannot be. simply discarded without bringing: paralysis or chaos.

For politics to do its job, there have to be politicians. Not everyone wants to be one. Business has to have managcrs; not everyone wants that responsi-bility. The division of social labor is productive and unavoidable, and the role of the politician has its place. In modern democratic politics, it

has become a role with many disadvantages and distasteful obligations, involving intense scrutiny of even the most intimate questions, intense criti-cism (and often ridicule), and a demand for endless energy and attentiveness even to trivial matters. It is not really surprising that good candi-dates are hard to find. Many peopleare not willing to expose thems to the ordeal.

But the tremendous appeal of power means that there will always be some who are eager. For the best, the attraction is the ability to accomplish something useful for society. For the

sontening useful for society. For the not so admirable, power is attractive for its own beady sake. Henry Kissinger has been quoted, perhaps apocryphally, as saying that "power is the best aphrodisiac." Be-that as it may, somebody bas to run-for election if there is no done for election if there is to be a demo-: cracy, and we get what we choose. Further, rival parties have proved

to be the most intelligent, efficient' way for politicians to develop and practice their skills. Populism is possible, but it almost always has dreadful results.

So I give a cheer for politicians and I would give two more if they would clean up their acts. C Flora Lewis.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Not Real Burns

surprised by the sudden onrush of the German waves. They flung away their tools, took rifles and ananuni-tion from fallen soldiers and helped to stem the tide. They fought hero-ically, and several of them fell gloriously facing the enemy.

### 1942: Mussolini Replies

LONDON - From our New York edition:] Premier Benito Mussolini, in answer to Prime Minister Churchill's threat to bomb Italy out of the war, said today [Dec. 2]: "We have. spent hundreds of millions of lire onshelters that can resist the higgest bombs. Churchill asks Italians, 'How long will this last?" I, Mussolini answer. 'Forever until we have achieved complete victory. If I had listened to that hyena Roosevelt, he would have. thought me a 'chump.' Churchill says my empire has gone. I reply that the last word has not yet been spoken.". The Italian Premier assailed Roosevelt and took Churchill to task as one "intoxicated" on tobacco and liquor.

### By Bryce Harland Britain should be cast to the wind, Mr. Patten's proposal has received widespread support in Hong Kong.

great influence. Some have express reservations about what Mr. Patten's proposal would mean for the transi-tion in 1997. In recent days the Hang Seng stock index has fallen sharply. Some observers in Hong Kong, and some disewhere, too, argue that Beijing will eventually give way. With the opening up of China's economy, Hong

Kong has become so important to Beijing that it could not afford to jeopardize the colony's prosperity, they maintain. This is probably one reason why Zhu Rongli has become personally involved, and why Deng laoping is being quoted on the subject by the Chinese. Both are deeply committed to economic reform, but

both are taking a very hard line on Mr. Patten's proposal. Under Mr. Deng's leadership, the Chinese have set their sights on economic growth and have achieved re-

markable results. But, as Mr. Deng has made clear, economic considerations are not paramount for China, any more than for other countries. For the Chinese leaders, the overriding consid-eration is the unity of China. The leadership ovidently feels that the uni-

ty of China is at stake in the argument over Mr. Patten's proposals. In the last decade or so a close economic relationship has developed between Hong Kong and the pro-Guangdong. This relationship has given Guangdong the highest growth

But Hong Kong is above all a com-mercial center; businessmen have

**OPINION** 

### **These Cautious Overseers** Won't Rebuild America

### **By Robert Kuttner**

WASHINGTON — The recent signs of U.S. economic growth only complicate the choices facing Bill Clin-ton, strengthening the hand of those who insist that the economy is on the mend and that-heroic measures are not needed. The real challenge facing the new administration is the long-term trend. From 1945 to 1973, the U.S. economy

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grew at an annual rate of about 4 percent. Since 1973, the average has been deser to 2.5 percent. Mr. Clinton will need bold medicine to restore economic performance to that of the glory years. The initial reports of candidates to lead his economic team are somewhat

disappointing. They fall into two camps. One emphasizes the U.S. economy's sinctural problems: the failure of schools to prepare productive workers; the inefficiencies of banks and money markets; heavy reliance by technology on the mili-tary; the bias of economic institutions toward short-term investment; the decaying infrastructure; and America's failures

as an effective trading nation. To some extent this activist group blurs the usual ideological lines. It in-cludes self-described liberals such as Robert Reich and Ira Magaziner. It also includes moderates such as the economist Robert Shapiro, the author David Osborne, and even Republican supporters of Mr. Clinton like Clyde Prestowitz A second group advising Mr. Clinton thinks the main problem afflicting the economy is deficit reduction. This includes several economists associated with the Brookings Institution, many Wall Street investment bankers, and

centrist members of Congress. I expect the more conservative group to wind up with the power positions at the Treasury Department, and the Office of Management and Budget. Two leading candidates for the top economic posts are Senator Lloyd Bent-

sen of Texas as treasury secretary and the Brookings economist Alice Rivlin as director of the Office of Management and Budget. This does not augur well. Mr. Bentsen is basically a Texas bourbon. The Senate Finance Committee,

The Fire Next Door

Your recent reports on "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia produce a

sense of outrage and fury, but let us not pretend that we haven't known

about this all along. Anthony Lewis calls for action by the United States ("Stop Tolerating the Mossacre of Bosnia," Opinion, Nov. 28). But is it

not rather for Europe to act? What

good is it to have one's mouth full of talk about a politically united Euro-

pean Community if no common action can be taken when the house next door is burning?

Many European politicians are excusing this passiveness by saying

that no country can be expected to

send its boys into such a bornet's

nest, that it is casier to begin a war than to end it, and so on.

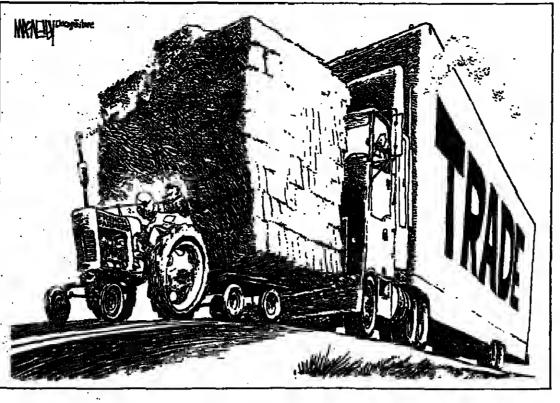
under his chairmanship, has been a nest of special-interest legislation. As Treasury secretary, Mr. Bentsen supposedly could help Mr. Clinton get budgetary compromises through Con-gress. But he might make those compromises even more difficult by loading them with narrow-interest tax loopholes.

As for Mrs. Rivlin, she represents the semi-permanent Washington economics establishment, and a rather conservative facet of it, at that. She is something of a deficit hawk and a skeptic on whether the structural economic issues matter. During the campaiga she was a vocal critic of Mr. Clinton for his failure to give higher priority to deficit reduction. If Lloyd Bentsen and Alice Rivin get these top posts, it will signal a fairly traditional incarnation of the Democratic Party, as well as a cautious approach to economics - and more years of 2 percent growth. Washington Post Writers Group.

N EW YORK — We have spent the last couple of morning in America. No, we can't have it all. Yes, deficits matter. Traditional values such as hard work, savings, education and workmanship count. Indulgence,

debt, indifference and greed don't work. Reviving the steady improvement of Americans' liv-ing standards requires more investment in everything that enhances long-term productivity growth: equipment, infrastructure, research and development, retraining education and preschool care for inner-city children. We must save more to afford this investment; such savings mean sacrifice, and the struggle will take at least

a decade. Bill Clinton needs to get America saving, The administration must establish the principle that the best short-term stimulus strategy must be a long-term economic program that also guarantees step-bystep deficit reduction. By winning over markets, the media, producers, consumers and, above all, the voters, such a program will reduce long-term interest rates and thus stimulate short-term growth.



### No, We Can't Have It All: A Reality Check for Clinton

#### By Peter G. Peterson

some "front-loading" of investment outlays and incen-tives may be needed for the sake of short-term stimmhus. But we cannot lose sight of our ultimate objective. If long-term numbers point toward national savings, mometive investment and genuine deficit reduction, Mr. Clinton will find it easier to create optimism; if they don't, a one-term presidency may follow. We offer Mr. Clinton this advice: Let your mantra

be long-term, investment-led growth grounded in fiscal discipline. Give the public and financial markets the sense that eliminating the deficit really matters. Crusade for growth in world trade, Urge approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement. After com-mitting the action to a purposition and for the sense the action to a purpose

mitting the nation to a pro-savings, anti-deficit trajec-tory, push the industrialized world toward lower interest

the oblicit reduction. By winning over markets, the actia, producers, consumers and, above all, the voters, uch a program will reduce long-term interest rates and hus stimulate short-term growth. If the current (and zesty) recovery suffers a relapse,

strategy stalemate and truculence at trade talks. Get America's private sector investing again. Enact a focused investment tax credit and a research and velopment tax credit.

development tax credit. Get America's public sector building again. Propose an ambitions public-sector infrastructure program in which funds will go to projects that truly enhance productivity. Pay for the program with a phased-in gasoline tax and user fees, not more debt. Design and fight for a cap on the yearly growth of forderal consultant Meet grup a can built in surface for

federal spending. Meet such a cap by taxing welfare for the well-off while assuring households near the poverty line that their safety net will not be touched. Put the middle-class tax cut on the back burner for

now. Set up bipartisan commissions now to deal with long-term issues that have too long been deemed un-touchable; comprehensive health care and entitlements. These are tough challenges, But they offer Bill Clinton a chance to be the great president of a great nation.

The writer is chairman of The Blackstone Group, investment bankers. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

### The Jews and the Japanese: Some Myths to Beware Of

### By Sheila K. Johnson

LOS ANGELES — In July, the Tokyo weekly Shukan Post published an article entitled, "Japanese Corporations Are Dogged by the Stock Manipulations of Jewish Capital." It was not the first time, and doubtless will not be the last, that anti-Semitism has been openly expressed in Tokyo.

Yet most Japanese would be surprised to hear themselves called anti-Semitic,

#### MEANWHILE

particularly since they usually cannot tell a Jewish foreigner from a gentile. Many Japanese also profess to admire Many Japanese also profess to admire Jews as intelligent people with business acumen and strong ethnic loyalties. As Ben-Ami Shillony notes metully in his new book "The Jews and the Japa-

nese," with Japanese it is often hard to

know where philo-Semitism leaves off and anti-Semitism begins. Mr. Shillony, a prominent Israeli pro-fessor of Japanese history, analyzes the history of contact between Jews and Japanese. But his book, subtitled "The Successful Outsiders," also compares the two groups in terms of certain cul-tural attitudes. For example, Mr. Shil-lony points out that early in their histor-ies, both regarded themselves as "chosen peoples," and, he says, the gap between self-image and the reality of two "not very impressive countries on the fringes

of the great empires of their time ... created among both the Japanese and the Jews a tension that proved to be

highly productive." Mr. Shillony, the son of a rabbi, is insightful about similarities between Ju-daism and Shinto. Both "are religions that affirm life and shun suffering and dark " When it comments the formed attrideath." When it comes to Japanese attitudes toward Jews, Mr. Shillony makes a good case for these having been formed by Christian missionaries, the Bible "The Merchant of Venice" (the first of Shakespeare s plays to be translated and performed in Japan) and Japanese Christian sects,

One of these sects, Makuya, calls for a return to the Hebrew origins of Chris-

tianity, takes the Jewish menorah rather than the cross as its chief symbol and conducts annual pilgrimages to Israel. Mr. Shillony notes that one reason that the idea of a common ancestry of Jews and Japanese "still fascinates segments from both societies is that it satisfies the Jewish desire for larger numbers and the Japanese yearning for deeper, roots." He cites Masanori Miyazawa's suggestion that for some Japanese, "identification with the Jews is a psy-

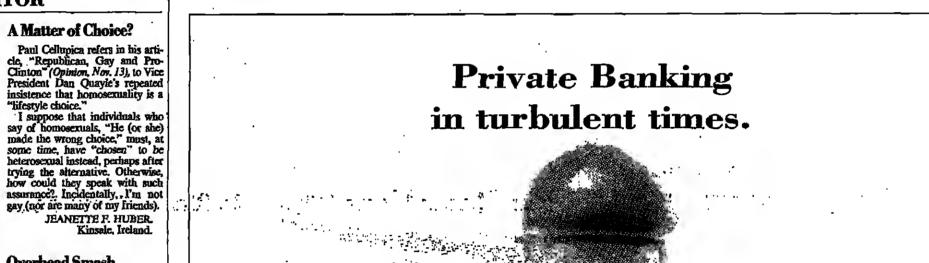
Page 5

chological defense against the West. At-tracted by Christian morality but threatened by Western culture, these Japanese

have attempted to identify with the 'original Christians,' i.e., the Jews." My own, somewhat harsher, assess-ment is that both Japanese and Jews — as successful outsiders — suffer from a "how-are-we-doing" complex. Both are charmed by favorable stereotypes: for example, the notions that Jews have pro-duced more than their share of philosophers and Nobel-winning scientists and musicians; or that Japanese are more artistic, have a better sense of design and are better engineers. Unfortunately, this primitive sense of bonding - of "we" versus "others" - promotes not only positive but also negative stereotyping. It is often said that the United States is not really a "melting pot" but more of a " "salad bowl," where ethnic groups have a retained some of their cultural traits. through generations. Ethnic slurs and jokes abound. But awareness of their di-versity also makes Americans wary of being stereotyped. Americans way of ... happy-go-lucky? Lazy? Open-heart-ed? Violence-prone? War-like? Some Americans, maybe, But Americans as a

whole resist such labels. Would that Jews and Japanese also were more skeptical of self-characterizations. But if solid research and insightful analysis can help dispel such myths, Mr. Shillony's book should do much good.

The writer is an anthropologist and author of "The Japanese Through American Eyes." She contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



But nobody will convince me that if you sent professional soldiers from the EC countries, if you made it known that any Yugoslav of whatever ethnic group who is seen carrying an arm will be shot at, if maximum airpower were used against military positions, if the country were tightly blockaded the war would not be over in a liffy. JACQUES DUVOISIN.

Making Monetary Sense

Lyon

The European Community has shed many tears over its monetary crisis. But the writing was on the wall from the beginning. There are two monetary axioms one cannot transgress with impunity: • Fixed exchange rates — sub-

stantially equivalent to a single common currency - are incomatible with sovercign national fiscal and monetary policies. Sooner or later inflation trends will diverge and the fixed exchange rates will no longer hold.

 Fixed exchange rates between currencies of sovereign states are incompatible with free capital movements. Since transferring capital abroad means drawing from the nation's reserves, and since the amount of capital that can be potentially transferred abroad is many times greater than reserves, a run on any overvalued currency that is not itself a reserve currency

cannot be resisted for long. A corollary to these axioms i that monetary union logically comes after — and not before political union.

PIETRO MANES.

### At Sea, Safety for All

Regarding "French Divers Find Life Raft, but No Sign of Plant" (Nov. 26):

There are sailors and there are sailors. I wasn't brought up at the local yacht club. I went to a maritime college in Norway, sailed for 10 years and am qualified for an mited mester mariner's certificate; I am a professional.

International treatics govern safe transit in the world's waterways. Among the laws that most influence the professional ailor's life at sea are those governing watch-keeping. Technology has drastical-ly reduced the numbers serving onboard vessels, but safety must still be overseen by people. A particular person must always be on watch and be accountable. That means being awake, alert, in the right place to see that which is being watched for, and trained and equipped to identify and react

ini M<sup>eye</sup>

to any contingency. The routines for maintaining safe navigational watchkeeping on commercial and professional vessels are stringent. Breaking the rules can result in criminal prosecu-

is unseaworthy. **Overbead Smash** Regarding "ATP Battles, but Few Casualties" (Sports, Nov. 21): leads solo sailors to their boats, to adventure and conquest, and my hopes were with Mr. Plant. But I do bemoan the fact that professionals may have to venture out into the same risky situations to pull fool-bardy people out of the drink. ERIC SCOTT. Norwalk, Connecticut.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

tion, imprisonment, fines, loss of

It was, therefore, disheartening to read of Mike Plant's disappear-

ance. The coast guards of at least three Atlantic nations were in-volved in the search, placing lives

Once, those yachters who ven-

tured out in open waters alone were

considered adventurous, if not out-right daft. Somehow, however, go-

ing across oceans alone has become

popular. But who is keeping watch while the solo sailor sleeps, cooks, rigs sails, navigates or is doing oth-er necessary tasks?

from the basic rules to which pro fessionals are subjected. A solo

craft in the open sea, unmonitored,

and resources at risk.

license and major civil damages.

As a tennis enthusiast, I found the article on the ATP championships in Frankfurt frivolous and annoying, as well as strangely insulting to one player, Petr Korda. W. C. HAROP. Tel Aviv.

'lifestyle choice.'

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# A Casualty of His Old War Flag

### German Executive Steps Down Under Fire

#### Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN - A German business executive has resigned after sparking fierce criticism for hoisting the German imperial war flag in his yard and stirring memories of industrial support for Hitler.

Karl Dersch, marketing director of Deutsche Aero-space, denied any affiliation with neo-Nazi groups, saying he was not aware of this association with the flag of Germany's former Imperial Navy.

Mr. Dersch called the flag a "favorite souvenir of sailors and members of the navy," saying he had received it 15 years ago as a gift, hung it on the mast and forgotten about it.

The flag, flown by the German Navy in World War I, and now widely used by German neo-Nazis at marches and rallies, shows a black crowned eagle, symbol of the 19th century German Reich, against a black iron cross.

The chairman of Deutsche Aerospace, Jürgen Schrempp, said in a statement late Tuesday that Mr. Dersch had informed him he would resign, saying it was in the best interests of both the aerospace group and its parent company, Germany's biggest industrial group, Daimler-Benz AG.

Mr. Schrempp said the director's resignation had been accepted, adding, 'I respect the decision of my colleague, of whose fundamental democratic belief I am completely convinced."

Mr. Dersch had hebed to organize a celebration of the 50th anniversary of Hitler's "wonder weapon," the V-2 rocket, in Peeneminde in October. The celebration was canceled after a storm of international protest

There were these related developments as Germany

struggled to cope with a surge in neo-Nazism: • A young rightist radical, arrested in the arson deaths of a Turkish woman and two girls, atlempted suicide Wednesday, the chief federal prosecutor's office said in Karlsruhe. Hans-Jürgen Förster, a spokesman for the federal prosecutor, said that Lars Christiansen, 19, who was arrested on Monday, had slashed a wrist, seriously injured himself, early Wednesday

• In Copenhagen, the Israeli foreign minister, Shi-mon Peres, called on European countries to ban neo-Nazi groups and adopt new laws if necessary to combat far-right violence.

#### (Reuters, AP)

Site and

### OI: Neo-Nazis Rocking to Inflammatory 4/4 Beat

entertain

#### (Continued from page 1)

even genocide, the music and the bands that play it are hlamed for attracting disillusioned youngsters from all levels of society to far-right political causes and inciting them to violence against foreigners.

The police in Britain, Germany, Hungary and elsewhere in Europe say youths often leave the concerts drunk or drugged and ready to attack the first foreigners they meet.

Originally the music was listened to mainly by skinheads, whose numbers are small, Eckari Werthebach, head of the domestic intelligence service estimated there are about 6.500 skinheads in Germany, some 4,500 of them classified as violent, out of a population of 80 million.

About 70 percent of those are under 20, and the youngest, known as "baby skins," are about 12. Almost all are still in school or have jobs. "They are not just dummies, or mentally disturbed." Mr. Werthebach said.

But the success of the Bohse Onkelz's latest recording indicates the groups are reaching a wider audi-ence by toning down their new output while not renouncing their previous work.

The lyrics are carefully phrased -o that they do not violate Germa-ny's anti-Nazi laws but make the meanings clear. Annual sales of Oi music are estimated to be in the tens of millions of dollars worldwide

Oi music is derivative of punk with some heavy metal touches, It began in Britain in the mid-1970s, pioneered by a still-active band

German." He said the band had researcher who follows the movenothing against what he called ment for Searchlight magazine in "strange" races and did not advo-cate violence. Mr. Petrisch, who London. "It is music for people who believe the Third Reich was writes the lyrics to the group's songs, said the band could not the high point of civilization." The term "Oi music" plays on the English name for the Nazi-era choose its fans, nor could it infla-

leisure organization "Strength Through Joy," according to Mr. Robson. The first long-playing re-cord ol neo-Nazi rock was titled ence what they draw from his lyr-ics. "We aren't shouting 'sieg heil," be said. "We can." Little else has been done to curb the spread of Oi music in Germany, Strength Through Oi."

"The quality of the music is truly dire," Mr. Robson said, "They've stripped rock-and-roll of all hlack despite calls from parents, teachers and various local and international organizations. Despite the protests, German or ethnic influences. Most of the bands can barely play their instru-ments. What's left is about the authorities recently dropped an investigation into Rock-O-Rama Re-

crudest rock music imaginable. But its purpose is to incite more than cords, a Cologne-based company that is the world's largest producer of Oi music compact disks, records "An inflammatory effect can and tapes. certainly be determined," said Car-"The investigation has been con-

los Weber, a senior official in the cluded, because of lack of evi-Berlin state prosecutor's office, dence," a spokesman for the Co-Justice Minister Sabine Leuthlogne prosecutor's office said.

eusser-Schnarrenberger announced that the rightist bands would be a The banning of three recordings is scant solace to groups that have been pressing Bonn to ban them target in the enforcement of Gerall. For the past two years, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai many's new ban on neo-Nazi activdecided to ban two concerts by the Bohse Onkelz scheduled for mid-December.

The federal Inspection Office for "It's astonishing to me that they Writings Endangering Youth has can't seem to find the material with offensive content, when we can pick it up at shops here in the U.S. also banned three recordings hy Storkraft. "They were banned for sale to youth because they are a call and it's all made in Germany," said and it's an inace in Contacting league's Irwin Suall, director of the league's to hattle to expel foreigners from our country," said Elke Monssen-Engberding, who heads the office. "They are directed against foreignfact-finding department. "The German authorities are certainly

showing indifference to the worst ers and advocate race-hatred." kind of racism and bigotry." called Skrewdriver. "It's Britain's one export success of the 1980s." said Tony Robson, a "It's Britain's one export success of the 1980s." said Tony Robson, a play mosic for Germans who think Mr. Petrisch, the Storkraft sing-er, said on national television, "We play mosic for Germans who think Mr. Petrisch, the Storkraft sing-ment store chains and big 's stores do not carry Oi music. Most of the big German department store chains and big music

**ASPEN:** What's a Hollywood Star to Do at Christmas? Hollywood, a political issue is em-braced as long as one is not person-(Continued from page 1) Africa or hunger in the Third World or, in the 1980s, war in Cenally touched hy it."

As one Hollywood producer tral America The farther away the better. In said, "People who have real estate

### Frankfurt Daily Backs Ban **On Incendiary Rock Lyrics**

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO - Japan will not participate in sending forces to Somalia if the United Nations decides to

move in that direction, Koichi Kato, the chief cabinet

Mr. Kato declined to comment on Secretary-Gener-

al Butros Butros Ghali's request to the UN Security Council on Monday to consider sending a UN-led

secretary, said Wednesday.

FRANKFURT - The daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on Tuesday cited a proposed ban on certain neo-Nazi songs as a way of telling misguided youths that their artistic license had been revoked. "Prosecuting neo-Nazi groups as terrorist cells and the performance of skinhead music as a call to kill - rather than mere evidence of the existence of an exotic subculture — will give the right-wing scene cause to' worry," the newspaper said in a front-page editorial.

But the newspaper also peppered its message with exasperation that the federal government had taken so long to act. Actions now being undertaken "are the result of a painful learning process that lasted much." too long," it said.

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# **CIA Warns Bush On Somali Mission**

By Elaine Sciolino New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - President George Bush made his proposal to send troops to Somalia on a shortterm mission to deliver food and

the administration that in its narrow definition, the military operation to distribute aid could be car-

ried out quickly. But senior administration offi-cials said Mr. Gates and his analysts concluded that the anarchy in Somalia was so sweeping, and the warring factions so firmly entrenched, that the country would require long-term international involvement, such as a United Nations protectorate or even a trusteeship hy which a country manages a

territory on behalf of the United Nations until it is ready for selfgovernment During recent briefings at the White House, including the Na-tional Security Council meeting last week at which Mr. Bush decided to propose the military plan to the United Nations, Mr. Gates has

said that UN involvement would have to be long-term, according to officials outside intelligence circles familiar with the meeting. Ever since Mr. Bush's plans to

### SOMALIA: UN Nears an Accord

### (Continued from page 1)

in Aspen were just freaked out at same time, the diplomats added, the resolution must he crafted to She felt the community's chill assure African governments and other Third World countries that quite quickly. Within days, the mu-sician Don Henley, who has a home the force is operating within the confines of the UN charter and is in Aspen, was sputtering with an-ger. Michael Ovitz, the most pownot a disguised form of big-power erful agent in town, who also has a colonialism. home in Aspen, conveyed his annoyance to Ms. Streisand, By this

week, the faxes from part-time Aspenites were coming in hot and heavy. mand of the United Nations. Because the threat of continued

So far, the dispute has not affect-ed plans for a hig New Year's party mass starvation and bloodshed in Somalia is so acute, however, Afriat the base of Aspen Mountain, held hy Marvin Davis, the oil hilcan diplomats privately concede that they have no choice other than lionaire. The super-rich are buying to accept some kind of U.S.-led plane reservations for their bodyintervention. "The key is that the resolution must not be seen as merely giving a blank check to the United States." guards and cooks and servants. But

est," said the congressman, whose panel holds the purse strings over said a diplomat from an African the military budget. "I don't think "Barbra has no plans to go any-, country on the Sccunty Council. the military budget. "I where now," her spokesman said. UN sources said indications we have the resources."

far too soon to talk about a longerterm UN role, and that considerrestore order despite the analysis of ation of the options has only just the CIA that prospects for the resbegun. toration of a stable Somali govern-"In contrast to the more concrete ment were bleak, according to seideas on the initial stages, the longnior administration officials. The officials said Robert M. er-term situation is still at the exploratory stage." a senior administration official said. Gates, the director of Central Intelligence, and his senior analysts But the statements from this and agreed with the assessment of policymakers and military leaders in other officials indicated that atleast the issue had been discussed

in detail in Mr. Bush's inner counciis. Mr. Gates's view, which officials said was shared by Breat Scowcrolt. national security adviser, represents one side of the debate m the administration over the mandate of an expanded peacekeeping

came public, the administration

has repeatedly said that it envisions

no greater role for American troops

than simply distributing aid. Senior

officials said Tuesday that it was

force in Somalia and that country 5, long-term future. Acting Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, in presenting the American plan to the United Nations secretary-general Butros. Butros Ghali, last week, said the.

United States envisioned a circum-" scribed UN period of peacekeeping; and a speedy turning over of civilauthority to the Somalis, senior officials said.

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Mr. Eagleburger also made clear that the U.S. mission was simply to deliver humanitarian aid to Somalia, and that the administration had no intention of eventually running. the country under a trusteeship arrangement

send U.S. troops to Somalia be-

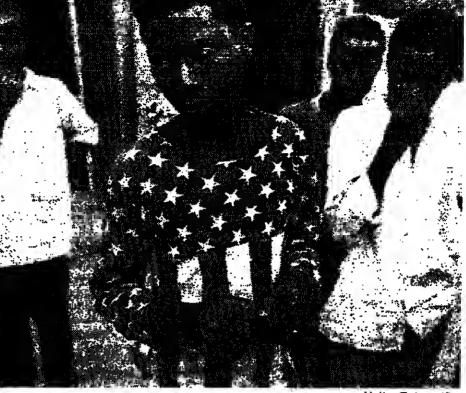
were that the Africans would bow to the realities of the situation if the resolution was worded in a way that symbolically recognizes the plan as a collective effort of the

world community. The Bush administration has offered to provide up to 20,000 troops to neutralize the warring militias that have been thwarting UN

African governments say that, ideally, they would like to see the operation under the direct comattempts to get food and supplies to more than 2 million Somalis in need of help. Rumblings in Congress

Representative John P. Murtha, Democrat of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee's defense subcommittee. criticized the U.S. plans for intervention. The Associated Press

reported from Washington. "It is not in our national inter-



A young Somali, Ali Hassan Abdi, 22, wearing an American flag shirt, said Wednesday in Mogadishu that "I like the deployment of U.S. troops to protect relief supplies, but also to build a new Somalia."

not take part

military force to ensure the delivery of aid to starving people in Somalia, other than to say that Japan would

Japan enacted this year a hill allowing the dispatch

But it has allowed the soldiers to engage only in

Ms. Streisand, who has often gone

to Aspen over the holidays, is pass-

ing up the opportunity this year.

of its troops to join UN peacekeeping activities.

nonmilitary tasks such as building hridges.

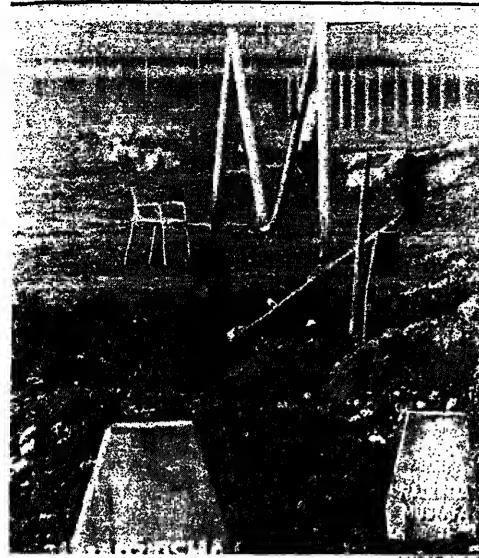
Barbra,"

Japan Won't Send Force to Africa

Page 6



**The New Clinton Administration GATT Negotiations The European Monetary System Mideast Peace Prospects** Crisis in Sarajevo **Reform** in China These events affect all our lives. Shouldn't you be following them daily in the IHT? Subscribe / and save up to off the newsstand price CALL US TOLL-FREE IN FRANCE: 05 437 437 GERMANY: 0130 848585 SWITZERLAND: 155 57 57 Or send in the coupon below: Subscription Roles & Sovings off IHT newstand Price Yes, I want to start receiving the IHT (my payment is enclosed). This is the subscription term I prefer (check oppropriate barres): At months 6 months □ 12 Maniles (364 issues in all with 52 bonus issues). 6 Months (182 issues in all with 26 bonus issues). 7,100 My check is enclosed (payable to the international Herald Tribune). DKr. 1,900 Please charge my Credit Card: DAmarico/Express D MasterCard D VSA Diress Club D Eurocard D Access EM F.F. D.M. 3-12-92 DM CARD ACCT. NO .\_ 416 Great Brita - D. EXP. DATE . SIGNATURE 36,000 <u>DH</u> Lire | OM. OM'S OM'S OM FAMELY NAME 250.00 Lin. 7,100 olenbou etherion R Nk. 1,800 6 25,000 FIRST NAME Plas. 25,000 PERMANENT ADDRESS. CHOME CEUSINESS. Pics. \$5,000 27,500 SKr. den ísi 2,900 SKr. 1,800 Sfi. 590 330 Rest of Europe, N. Africa, form Franch Africa, Middle East 630 Gulf States, Asia Gentral/Latin Ar 780 430 **Rest of Africs** 900 495 For information concerning special hand-delivery in major German cities call I Germany at: 0130-84-85 to r fax (069) 67-46.94. Rates do not indude free iso non ches col loi free iHT COUNTR \*\* For Madrid, fiond-delivery is available by morning, but without the free issues. Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Goulle, 92521 Neully Cedex, Frank Fract 33.1. 46 37 06 51 - Tel: 33.1. 46 37 93 61 This after expires December 31, 1992, and is available to new subscribers



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A gravedigger in Sarajevo, all its cemeteries full, turning Wednesday to a soccer field.

### **Geneva Talks Set on Bosnia** Up to 30 Foreign Ministers to Attend Dec. 16

#### Compiled by Our Stoff From Dispatches

GENEVA. - Foreign ministers from up to 30 countries will meet in Geneva this month to discuss the war in Bosnia.

The one-day session, on Dec. 16, was originally proposed by France as a full-scale ministerial meeting outside the permanent United Nations-European Community talks on the former Yugoslavia.

But that idea was dropped after widespread diplomatic opposition. Officials said it would now be held as an expanded version of the steering committee of the Geneva conference, but at ministerial level. "The primary focus of this is going to be Bosnia-

Herzegovina, because that's where the conflict is raging, where ethnic cleansing is still going on, and where people are suffering the rigors of winter," a conference kesman said.

UN officials said Wednesday that Sarajevo had come under its heaviest hombardment in weeks, and they reported intense combat near the airport.

Government-controlled parts of Sarajevo were hit by at least 336 rounds of artillery, tank and mortar fire on Tuesday, according to Major Juan Villalon, a spokesman for the UN peacekeeping force. UN moni-tors counted 14 rounds hitting Serb positions.

-

representative from Islamic nations angered by the plight of Bosnia's Muslims.

The agenda for the meeting, at which Cyrus R. Vance, the UN mediator, and Lord Owen, the EC mediator, will preside, has not been set. But diplomats said it was expected to concentrate on ways to curbwhat was increasingly seen as unacceptable aggression by the Serbs, who have swept through Mushim and Croat regions across Bosnia.

A British official in London denied military options, would be on the agenda in Geneva, although he did not rule out such action as a longer-term option.

In Paris, the consultative assembly of the Western European Union recommended that the nine-nation defense grouping consider intervention in Bosnia. The assembly said plans should be studied "for a

European intervention to relieve the Sarajevo region, liberate prison camps and put an end to the policy of occupation and ethnic cleansing pursued by Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina."

But in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, Western envoys poured cold water on Muslim hopes of UN military. intervention.

"At this point I do not see that there is a chance of using military force," Mr. Vance said after a long A total of 33 countries and organizations are effect. meeting with foreign ministers of the 50-member Is-ed to attend the meeting in Geneva, including a lamic Conference Organization. (Reuters, AP)

### **Gaidar Warns of Russian Descent to Third World**

By Celestine Bohlen New York Times Service

MOSCOW - With his job on line and his program under attack, Acting Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar told a bostile legislature on Wednesday that Russia must stop inflation and runaway spending or else the face the fate of the underdeveloped Third World.

Mr. Gaidar, whose free-market policies are the focus of the Congress of People's Deputies session. gave little ground to critics whom he accused of indulging in "the economics of populism" and of ignoring the dangers of an inflation rate that is now rising at 25 percent a month.

"It is very easy to skid toward the road of underdevelopment," said Mr. Gaidar, a 36-year-old economist. "To achieve this, one doesn't even have to oppose reforms. One

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

warning that increased racial violence here reflects the

danger of resurgent nationalism, voted overwhelming-ly Wednesday to approve the Treaty of European

Germany became the ninth nation to ratify the reaty, which was signed in the Dutch town of Maas-uicht a year ago. Portugal is expected to ratify it next

week, leaving only Denmark and Britain still to debate

are no longer able to resolve the political, economic and social challenges we face," Foreign Minister

Klaus Kinkel told a receptive but unenthusiastic par-

hament. "The era of exclusively national politics is

over, even and especially in Europe. Only together do

states that we take European unification seriously, and

that we want no return to the bad old days of national-

ism, struggles for hegemony and balance-of-power

Under the Maastricht treaty, the European Com-

munity aims to eliminate most economic and political barriers among member nations, adopt a single cur-

rency, and forge common policies on foreign affairs,

Of the 568 members of the Bundestag who voted in

Bonn on Wednesday, 543 voted in favor or ratifica-tion. Their mandate clears the way for a series of legal

and constitutional changes that Germany must make in order to conform to the treaty.

Bundesrat, must also approve the treaty, but that vote is considered a formality.

about its sweeping provisions has spread through several member nations. Danish voters rejected the

treaty in a June referendum, and three months later

French voters approved it by only 51 to 49 percent. Denmark is planning a second referendium, sched-

Later this month, the upper house of parliament, the

Since the treaty was signed in February, mease

se and immigration.

treaty would be "a clear signal to the other men

Mr. Kinkel said Germany's strong vote for the

"We need European union because individual states

- Members of the German parliament,

BERLIN

their decisions.

we have a future.

politics.

Union.

simply has to slow down changes which can belp us form a normal market infrastructure." Mr. Gaidar's defense of his own

program was at times jeered by the deputies to the Congress, the country's highest legislative body, which is meeting to review the government and its policies.

Judging from the reaction in the hallways, his speech did little in change the minds of those who think his economic policies have been ruinous for the country and exceedingly painful for its people. "Mr. Gaidar has shown us again that he is great orator and a great analysi, but that is not what is nec-

essary to lead the government," said Yevgeni A. Ambartsumov, chairman of Russian Parliament's International Relations Commit-

**On Guard Over Nationalism**,

**Germany Approves EC Union** 

Conservative Party.

dissident in East Germany.

its underlying principles.

tee. "There was not one word about

the situation of the ordinary citi-zen," he added. "Why did he not address our old people, who are now dependent on handouts from abroad?

During the course of the Congress, likely to continue for 10 days, President Boris N. Yeltsin is expected to seek confirmation for Mr. Gaidar's nomination as prime minister. According to a popular guessing game in the corridors of the Kremlin, Mr. Gaidar would get the support of the majority of the 1.040-odd member body only if he and Mr. Yeltsin are willing to make further concessions - either in their economic program, or in the cabinet.

The changes in the government will hinge on the Congress's han-dling of a proposed law on the government, which is expected to be voted on this week by the stand-

ing parliament. But the law, al-ready vetoed by Mr. Yeltsin be-cause of the limits it would place on his abibity to name his own government, requires changes in the Russian Constitution.

The various players have been staking out their positions from the podium for the battles to come. On Tuesday, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, the chairman of the parliament, delivered a stinging critique of the Gaidar government, blaming their policies for a "catastrophic decline in living standards."

But Mr. Gaidar in turn mocked Mr. Khasbulatov's claim that the government was following an American," or more free-marketoriented, model of development, compared to a Scandinavian mod-

el, preferred by the Congress, which favors a stronger role for the state sector.

German Minister Wants Army Unit With the Dutch

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches the final decision, Prime Minister John Major is press-ing for ratification in the face of strong dissent in his BONN - Defense Minister Volker Rube wants to set up a joint German-Dutch army corps that would be directly under NATO The debate in Bonn on Wednesday showed that all Germany's major political parties approve of the command and independent of the Maastricht process. Even many of those who voted for the treaty, however, also criticized it. Chancellor Helmut Kohl said be wished the treaty French-German Eurocorps, German officials said Wednesday.

had been written "quite differently." The first opposi-tiou speaker. Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, described it The 40.000-man corps would comprise two German units and as "very short on democracy." "We have lost our dream of Europe and gotten one Dutch unit, they said, Mr. Rühe has also suggested some na-Maastricht instead," lamented Gerd Poppe, a former val and air cooperation, they said.

The joint force will be complete-All of these speakers, however, said that although they recognized flaws in the treaty, they approved of "separate" from the sevenly month-old Eurocorps, an official "Someone who is against Maastricht is not neces-sarily against Europe," Mr. Poppe said. "But the opposite proposition, that anyone who favors Europe said. He said the proposed corps would be one of a number of "multinational structures" intended to replace NATO's Cold War structure, which had largely static forces

Many advocates of the treaty referred to German deployed in Germany. history, saying it had given Germans the responsibility of supporting all moves against nationalism and

derance. "At a historic moment, one cannot say 'Not this way' or 'Not now," said Günter Verhengen, a leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party. "This vote is about whether European union will fail in Germany, or because of Germany."

must favor Maastricht, is undoubtedly true."

The only party that opposed the meaty was the Democratic Socialists, successors of the Communists who ruled East Germany for more than 40 years. Hans Modrow, a former East German prime minister, said that many Europeans feared the treaty would "dismantle their democratic rights, worsen their social situation, and destroy their cultural identity."

But Chancellor Kohl assured Germans that the adoption of a single European currency would not endanger the monetary stability they have enjoyed in recent decades as a result of the Bundesbank's antiinflation policies.

"Only those countries with the will and ability to adhere to policies of strict stability will be able to join uled for May. In Britain, where Parliament will make the currency union," he said.

Unless Russia achieves some form of financial stability and puts; an end in political squabbling, Mr. Gaidar said, "then we will develop not according to the American of Swedish pattern but according to African or Latin American patterps."

Mr. Gaidar admitted that he and .: his government had made mistakes in the last 11 months.

"We failed to take into account the speed with which the crisis worsened," he said. A backlog of internal debts, and a cash crisis early last summer should have been. foreseen, and perhaps averted, he said, and export and investment policies should have been better. coordinated.

But he rejected the idea that 1992 has been a year of economic failure. for Russia, Last winter, he reminded the legislators, there was talk of complete collapse. "Nothing of this" sort happened." he said, "there is. no threat of bunger and cold. Wer have competed this very hard peri-od of adaptation in the reforms without majnr social disasters."

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Customs: Monaco's agreements with France are such ibai there are no customs formalities involved in entering the principality.

Currency: \$1 equals 5.4 Monegasque or French francs.

Neigbborboods: Monaco, a principality of 1.08 square miles (195 bectares), extends along the Medilerranean 9 miles (14 kilometers) east of Nice. Monaco

Ville, or "the Rock," is the beadland on which the old town is located, including the Palace, the Cathedral and the Oceanographic Museum. Just to the west is La Condamine, with its natural barbor. Beyond is Monte Carlo, famed for its casino and the site of the Congress Center. Fontvieille, east of Monaco Ville, is bome to light industries and the Louis II Stadium.

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Country and city codes. 41-21 Emergency: 117 Medical assistance: 1+1 U.S. Consulate (Geneva): (022) 738 76 13 Tourist Office: 617 1427 Congress Center (Palais de Beaulien):

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Lausanne

Currency: \$1 equals 1.4 Suiss francs

Neighborhoods: The second-largest city on Lake Genera. Lausanne is The the capital of the Vand canton. Built on several bills, it rises more than 390 feet from the lakeside suburb of Ouchy, its port. The old tourn is largely a pedestrian sector, and features the 13th-century Cathédrale de Notre-Dame and the Château Saint-Maire, begun in the 14th century. The 17th-century Town Hall dominates La Palud square. mbere figures from Lausanne's bistory appear every bour on the clock. Near Onchy are Vidy, with boat moorings, and a park and hird sanctuary.

AISI

### CALENDAR

- JANUARY 21-28: 61st Monte Carlo Automobile Rally JANUARY 26: Schubert-Schumann Concents, "Trios for plano and strings," Casino de Montbenon, Salle Paderewski, Tel. 23/83/87/20/26/35 JANUARY 27-29: IMAGINA, Monie Carlo Forum on New Images, Centre de Congrès. Tel. 93 50 93 00 JANUARY 28-FEBRUARY 2: AGRAMA, Swiss Fair of Agricultural Machinery. Palais de Beaulieu. Tel. 643 2111
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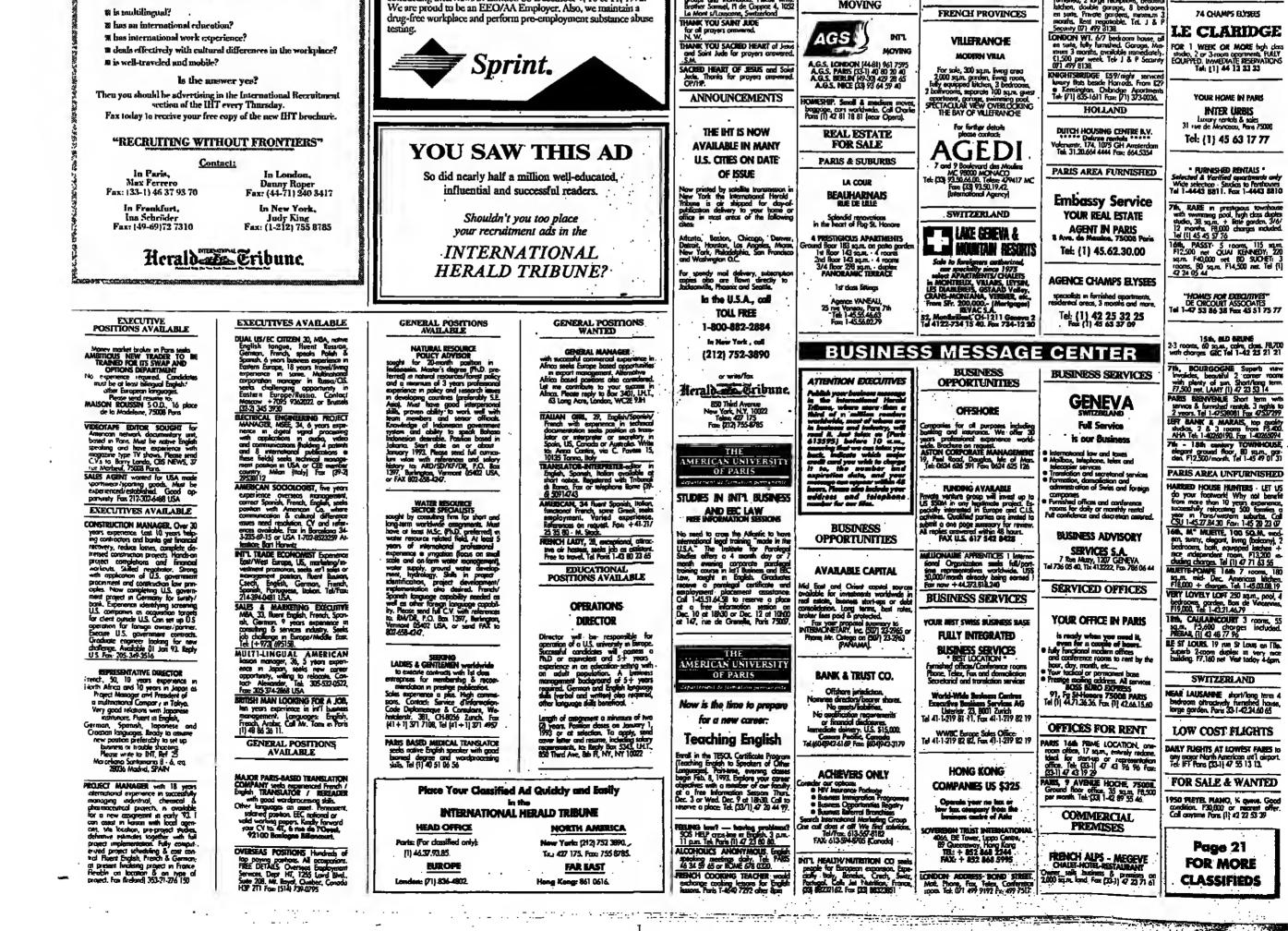




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Page 9

**ADVERTISING SECTION** 



# **TRADE & INVESTMENT** THE TWIN ENGINES OF GROWTH

TWELFTH IN A SERIES

### Investments / A State of Flux

**ADVERTISING SECTION** 

### **Opportunities Blossom** For Foreign Investors

Japan's currently troubled econo-my has created the most amenable nent atmosphere for foreigners In this decades, according to mergers and acquisitions experts.

At no time in recent years have investment trends been in such a great state of flux, say market analysts, who note that the flow of long-term capital in and out of Japan appears to have eveled off.

Watchdogs in the representative offices of the American Chamber of Commerce and the European Business Community in Tokyo confirm that as Japanese businesses begin



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emphasizing profits over market share, they are shifting from largescale purchases to smaller acquisitions that fit into more streamlined business strategies. The main reason behind this contraction is simple: Japan's economy is currently so weak that many previously successful firms are having trouble even meeting operating expenses.

The government's 10.7 trillion yer (\$86 billion)"Economic Stimulus Package" is geared toward increasing domestic demand rather than exports and eventually reducing Japan's massive trade surplus. In practice, however, according to a spokesman for the ITOCHU Corporation, "a num-ber of problems remain unresolved, particularly the collapse of asset

prices and the low level of privatesector investment. These have adversely affected business confidence and consumer spending. As long as consumers retain e pessimistic out-look, it is doubtful whether increased government spending will quickly give rise to increased domestic demand. Large increases in imports are not to be executed soon " be expected soon."

Concerning exports, the ITOCHU Corporation spokesman adds, "The trends are toward higher-value oroducts and a steady appreciation of the yen. Export earnings will probably continue to grow at about the same rate as last year. In short, we foresee the trede imbelance persisting through 1993."

The value of Tokyo stock exchange stocks fell over 60 percent between late 1989 and late 1992, and domestic sales have diminished this year as inventories have swelled, forcing investment cutbacks and reorganizations among companies of all sorts, including banks and brokerages.

Stamming the brakes still further on Japanese corporate investment, even for much-needed modernization of plants and equipment, is e resolute curtailment of lending by banks struggling to meet the Bank of International Settlement's (BIS) 8 percent capital adequacy requirement, which goes Into effect in March. Popular wisdom holds that, if the Nikkei average remains around 15,000, half of the 11 so-called City Banks - some of the world's largest financial Institutions will miss the deadline.

Already smarting from their own stock market losses, Japan's 21 larg-est banks are saddled with some 8 trillion yen in nonperforming loans, according to Ministry of Finance estimates. And the government looks un-likely to subsidize the liquidation of real estate held as collateral, especial-

Continued on Page 10



Tracking the course of a fast-changing economy proves a challenge.

### Finance / Surviving the Slump

### **Barriers Lowered Between Banks, Securities Firms**

JAPAN

Although some brokers remain' builish, most believe it is unlikely that Japan's stock markets will improve dramatically in the next 12 months. This will create advantages for foreign investors who can buy into companies while prices are low, and probiems for listed companies.

In e series of convulsions, the Tokyo Stock Exchange's (TSE's) Tokyo Price Index, known as TOPIX, plummeted 82 percent from a high of 2,884.80 points in December 1989 to a low of 1,102.50 this August. The offquoted Nikkei average of 225 selected issues fell e similar 64 percent from 38,957.44 to 14,194,40 over the same period.

Many brokers believe the Nikkel average will level off at around 15,000 this spring and remain there through the year. Five large foreign firms -General Motors Corp., Avon Products inc. and FPL of the United States, Philips of the Netherlands and News Corp. of Australie - recently asked to be delisted from the TSE, saying they consider the Tokyo market to be unprofitable.

Japan has been wracked by e whole series of economic and political problems, not all of which it can control. In any case, none of the current market depressants are likely to go away soon, even though companies may well regain their footing as inven-tories shrink and domestic consumption resumes its growth.

The government announced in August an 11-point stimulus package that it hopes will generate 10.7 trillion yen (\$86 billion) In economic activity. in particular, the plan seeks to help banks by facilitating the sale of land held as collateral on bad debts, and to evitalize the securities market by easing regulations, allowing firms to buy their own stock and increasing the amount of funds available through the post office's glgantic insurance and savings programs.

TSE and Finance Ministry officials believe stock prices will enjoy at least e moderate rebound in 1993 as the Keynesian policies take hold. But a general repression-driven maleise has prevented the stimulus package from having any immediate effect on either the markets or the economy as e whole.

To restore some confidence in the securities market, the government established this summer a Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission. Toshihiro Mizuhara, the commission's chairman, recently met with



U.S. SEC Chairman Richard Breeden for advice. Despite criticism that the commission is organizationally linked to the Finance Ministry, its ostensible autonomy is widely praised by securities specialists as vital to restoring investor confidence.

To open more pastures for investors, the government has steadily removed most of the barriers between the banking and securities Industries. Internationalization or liberalization of the finance field is necessary in order to match customer needs," one Ministry of Finance official explains. The Diet amended in July the Securities and Exchange Law's Article 65 to let benks esteblish securities

Continued on Page 11

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### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1992

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### **DVERTISING SECTION**

### TRADE & INVESTMENT THE TWIN ENGINES OF GROWTH



Tokyo is making it easier for U.S. manufacturers to gain access to the Japanese computer market.

Investments / A State of Flux

### **Opportunities for Foreign Investors**

#### Continued from Page 9

ly if land prices remain soft. ' The tight money supply has not only hurt Japanese investment, but is also reportedly affecting. foreign economies and their ability to invest. The BIS earlier this year linked a \$40,5 billlon decline in interbank fund transfers to moves by Jepanese banks to pull back capital.

Genereting Investment capital through new stock issues is not only inefficient, thanks to low share prices and investor timidity, but also logistically almost Impossible amid a nationwide, MOF-directed clampdown on new listings and secondary market activity. Even as Japanese firms cut back on investments in such nonperforming markets as North and South

America, Europe and some parts of the Middle East, meny compenies report branching into the rapidly expanding economies of Asia, Including Vietnam, Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong, South Korea, Indonesia, Taiwan and southern China.

And what is bad for Japanese companies in general is proving to be a boon tor toreigners looking to get their foot in the door, ec-cording to Tom Cappiello, the Arthur Andersen partner responsible for corporate finance consulting In Japan. He says that many Japanese companies are being forced to sell off assets, including stocks and real estate, and are increasingly willing to entertain the possibility of investment

from abroad. Mr. Cappiello

points out that many over-

seas companies have opinions about Japan that are several years out of date and may not realize the Investment opportunities until it is too late. The time to seek out

"strategic partnerships" is now, about six months before the Nikkei everege could bottom out, according to some analysts, at between 13,000 and 14,000, Mr. Ceppiello believes, adding: "Investment opportunities exist not only here, but elso abroed, where Japanese firms are liquidating assets. A recent report by Ya-

melchi Securifies found that during the first half of 1992 alone there were 18 mergers with or acquisi-tions of Japanese compa-nies by foreign entities, twice the total tor all of 1991 and in stark contrast to the

15 to 18 takeovers registered annually since 1988. Some M&A specielists speculate that 1993 will see . some 40 to 50 such merg-

Foreigners heve long been drawn to firms that offer distribution channels or production bases in Japan, but are now said to be eye-Ing hard-hit manufacturing firms, including pharma-ceuticals, chemical and electronics makers. Most recently, Asian firms have expressed strong interest in Japanese real estate, brokerage sources say. But despite the desirabil-

ity for Japan of foreign investment now, the long-awaited M&A binge may well not come to fruition while stock markets here remain volatile, some analysts argue.

**David Bottorff** 

Trade / Coping With Imbalance

### Auto Sector Key to Reducing Surplus

Japan.

The Japanese government is attempting to boost do-mestic demand in order to increase imports, thereby shrinking its massive trade surplus. But the imbalance is expected to persist through 1993 at least.

When U.S. President George Bush led an entourage of top American auto executives on a visit to Tokyo in January, he was described by the Japanese media as acting more like e car salesman than a head of state. After several years of witnessing a steady decline in its massive trade imbalance with Jepan, the Americans were once again watching their deficit reach record proportions. And, as always, when you are talking about the trade imbalance

between Japan and the United States, you are talking mainly about automobiles and auto parts. The auto sector makes up

some 75 percent of Japan's trade surplus with the United States and 30 percent of its surplue with Europe. Due largely to the recession that has choked off consumer spending everywhere, Japan's overall trade surplus was \$88.3 billion in 1991 and analysts predict that the figure may reach \$110 to \$129 billion by year's end.

The recession has put on hold the hard-won progress made in e number of trade sectors that had provoked contention, including semiconductors. in August, Tokyo

renewed its pledge to help foreign chip makers attain e 20 Although the figure is now nearly 16 percent, few industry executives here believe the target can be reached. There is more optimism among foreign auto-parts mak-ers. In the January talks with the Americans, Prime Minister

Kiichi Miyazawa signed the Tokyo Declaration urging Japanese manufacturers to voluntarily increase targets of automobile imports and auto-parts procurements.

During Mr. Bush's visit, Tokyo announced a package of measures to improve U.S. access to the Japanese auto, glass, paper and computer markets. The highlight of the package was Japan's purchase targets of \$19 billion for U.S. euto parts in fiscal 1994 and another target of importing nearly 20,000 U.S.-made cars within the next few years. Specifically, Toyota Motor Corp. announced it would nearly double its foreign parts and materials procurement to \$4.6 billion by 1994. The company has also agreed to

Securities / Trying to Regain Economic Footing

extend technical support to U.S. parts makers. It has even

things have been very positive," says C.E. Peterson, director of the Japan office of the U.S. Automotive Parts Industry. "Our work load has tripled. A multitude of Japanese companies are conducting supply searches for U.S. parts suppliers. There has definitely been progress since the Bush-Miyazawe talks," he edds. Not to be outdone, the Europeans came knocking at Japan's door only days after Bush left. One eutomotive official astonished the Japanese by freely admitting there were few barriers left to the sale of foreign cars in Japan, but

President George Bush in Tokyo last January promoting American auto exports. Will President-elect Bill Clinton have any more luck?

chological barriers" among consumers. Thus, he said, Tokyo needed to adopt an affirmative action" program to boost toreign automakers. Japan accounts for over 11 percent of the EC's car market. In the first half of 1992, the EC's car-sector trade deficit with Japan grew to \$5.68 billion. In response, Japa-

agreed to market the cars of its nemesis, General Motors, in

from the United States increased more than 20.8 percent over the previous year, according to the carmaker. "This year, we estimate we will import at least 20,000 U.S.-made

Honda cars, about a 30 percent increase over 1991," says

U.S. purchases to \$3.7 billion by 1994. Other automakers have set similar targets. "From an euto-parts perspective,

Nissan Motor Co. says it plans to boost its imports and

Honda spokesperson Shin Tanaka.

Honda Motor Co. is leading the pack in importing foreign-made Japanese cars. imports of such cars last year

nese manufacturers have since announced cuts in car exports and plan to expand reimports of Japanese cars manufactured in the United States and the EC.

market, which saw a 14 percent decline in sales in October and is expected to worsen throughout the rest of fiscal 1992, is likely to further dampen foreign imports. Earlier this year, some analysts predicted that e rebound

In the Japanese economy would restore consumer spending and help level off the trade deficit. Now, the feeling is that the recession is bound to linger until at least the spring of next year, and the trade surplus to linger a lot longer than

**Michelie Magee** 

added that Japan's past pro-tectionism had created "psy-

**Over-the-Counter Markets: Some Healthy** 

Once an exciting and rapidly expanding bourse, Japan's over-the-counter market is looking sluggish now, but some relief could come in 1993 through positive performance by non-manufacturing firms.

Sparstan and the state of

In the late 1980s, the Securities Dealers Association of Japan set out to inetell a state-of-the-ert automated trading system called Japan Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations, or JAS-

DAQ. When the 15 billion ven (\$120 million) system went into action on Oct. 28, 1991, bourse gurus expected the number of listed companies to rise from about 300 to over 1,000 during the following five

panies qualifying to join

and only 500 to 600 issues

the number of firms looking to go public on JASDAO has increased, due largely to a cutback in bank lending and a growing need for operating capital. Particu-larly interested in OTC listing are venture-type services and tertiary Industries

eager to improve credibility, secure talented workers and diversify their means of 5 200

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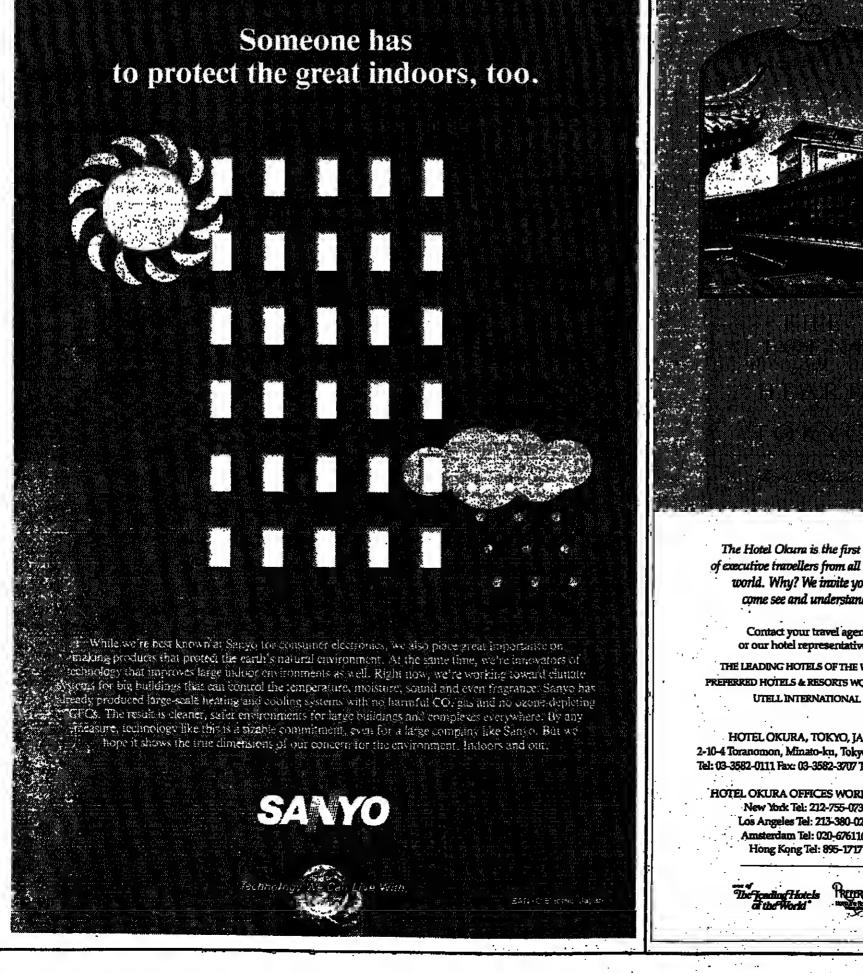
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But between 1991 and 1992, the number of comsector a sector

But the current downturn in Japan's domestic euto



will be on the market in 1996, according to Koichi Hirata, head of the Conduct Division at the Japan Secu-rities Dealers Association, which monitors JASDAQ. The Ministry of Finance asked the association two years ago to limit the number of companies joining JASDAQ, blaming the stock price collapse in part on excessive secondary market issues. Meanwhile, both share volume and trading values have fallen. For example, some 1,066 million shares were traded in 1991 at e value of 6.04 trillion yen (\$48.3 billon). But through October, less than 353.7 million sheres chenged hands for just 903 billion yen (\$7.2 billion), according to the dealers' association. And in en edditionel blow, Moody's Investors Service on Nov. 25 slashed the debt ratings of Japan's Big Four brokerages - the securities companies Nomura, Daiwa, Nikko and Yamaichl - citing their failure to take adequate cost-cutting measures to counter e slump in commissions. All this is occurring as The Hotel Okum is the first choice of executive travellers from all over the world. Why? We invite you to come see and understand. Contact your travel agent or our hotel representatives: THE LEADING HOTELS OF THE WORLD PREFERRED HOTELS & RESORTS WORLDWIDE UTELL INTERNATIONAL HOTEL OKURA, TOKYO, JAPAN 2-10-4 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan Tel: 03-3582-0111 Fax: 03-3582-3707 Telex: J22790 HOTEL OKURA OFFICES WORLDWIDE New York Tel: 212-755-0733 Los Angeles Tel: 213-380-0218 Amsterdam Tel: 020-6761160

ASDAQ fell from 95 to only capital financing, analysts 15, and no major improvesay. This trend is expected ment is expected to occur to continue as non-manusoon. There are currently 437 firms listed on JASDAQ

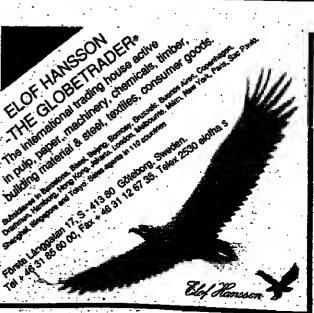
Non-manefactor

facturing firms replace heavy industry as the back-

bone of Japan's economy. A recent Kankaku Re-eeerch institute eurvey shows that pretax profits among non-manufacturing JASDAQ companies will increase 16 percent in 1992. compared to net losses among manufacturers, especially chemical and electronics makers. Overell, pretax profits among JAS-DAQ member companies should surpass 7 percent, down from earlier estimates of 9 percent, the survey

In eddition, JASDAQ prices as e whole should improve in the second or third quarter of 1993, after major companies listed on the Tokyo and Osaka exchanges dump their inventories and regain their economic footing. D.B.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Her-ald Tribune's advertising department. It was writ-ten by David Bottorff, Robert Carroll and Michelle Magee, all free-lance journalists based in Tokyo.



JAPAN

Page 11 **ADVERTISING SECTION** 

### Tourism / The Boom

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**ADVERTISING SECTION** 

### More Travel Abroad, **More Fun** At Home

Despite the economic slump, Japan's tourism Industry remains robust. Millions of dollars are reportedly being poured into this booming industry to meet the growing demand for travel-related services and tactilties both here and abroad.

"More people are visiting here, es-peciality to find business and job opportunities, [and at the same time] the Japanese are traveling abroad in burgeoning numbers. The government, recognizing that travel is e good way to improve both cultural and trade relations, has done much to help the

industry," says Motosha Tachikawa of the Japan Travel Bureau. To help stimulate the economy and improve living standards, the Labor-Ministry has directed his human to Ministry has directed big business to institute 40-hour work weeks and Insist that employees take more vaca-



tions. "Now, thanks to shorter working hours, we have much time for leisure, and guestionnaires on what the Japanese want to do with their free time indicate that more than 90 percent want to travel," Mr. Techikawa says, adding that approximately 12 million Japanese will travel abroad in 1992,

Travel within Japan is also up. To accommodate the trend, savvy firms are investing in new service-oriented facilities ranging from hotels and con-vention centers to theme parks and golf courses. One of the most glitter-Ing additions to Japan's hotel scene will be the 30-floor, 304-room Westin Osaka. The grand opening of the hotel, near Osaka's new international airport, will be June 16. The Westin hotel chain, owned by the Japanese construction firm Aoki Urban Development Corp., will open another lavsh hotel in Tokyo at the end of 1993. The prestigious Hotel Okura chain,

والأروه جرابي وجاد والمراجع Capital / Heading Home to Tokyo?....



Not all work, more play. Leisure travel by the Japanese is increasing.

known for its high-profile role in hosting conferences, continues to expand and improve its facilities, according to Paul Murakami, public relations man-ager. Tokyo's 883-room Hotel Okura Contemporary Art Fair (NICAF) to be held in Yokohama from March 18 to near the center of government and the Roppongi entertainment district has upgreded its 180-squere-meter (1,937-square-foot) business center, and every noom is to have a facsimile 23, 1993. The event will boast about 100 exhibitors and is expected to attract some 70,000 visitors. Another draw is Japan's many theme parks. A massive water park is now being built machine by the end of this year.

Another accommodations leader, the Takanawa Prince Hotel, has reportedly invested 20 billion yen (\$153.8 million) in its new state-ofhe-art in-house convention center. The 416-room hotel and the adjacent 946-room New Takanawa Prince now dominate Tokyo's Shinagawa district. The Miyako Chain recently opened its Koshlen Miyako Hotel in Hyogo Prefecture's Nishlnomiya, giving it e total of 18 hotels around the world. On July 30 this year, e new extension to the Tennoji Miyako Hotel in Osaka was completed. The Kyoto Miyako Hotel's 11 story East Wing extension was completed this past October.

But not all visitors to Japan come to do business. The Japan National Tourist Organization recently published e brochure called "Your Traveling Companion" to give leisure tourists inside information on how to save money while having e good time, says Toshiko Sawata of the Japan National Tourist Organization, which has 16 branches worldwide. He points out that the new wave of foreign leisure tourists want to see Japan on their own and are not especially interested in luxurious Western-style hotels. They are looking for something different," he says. 

And the second s

in Kobe, and Tokyo's Disneyland con-Among Japan's attractions for tourists are the many specialized fairs held' each year, such as the International tinues to attract large crowds.

Altordable package tours to Japan are widely available, simplifying travel for those who do not speak Japanese. The Japan National Tourist Organization and the Japan Travel Bureau have developed evariety of such tours to suit travelers' varied interests.

D.B.

### **Barriers Lowered**

Finance / Surviving the Slump

Continued from Page 9 houses as wholly owned subsidiaries and to permit brokers to set up banks. Although the bank subsidiarles will be largely limited to underwriting and will not participate in the equity-broker-age business, sources at such long-term banks as Mitsubishi, Fuji and Dai-Ichi think the move will greatly help them stabilize their financial situation.

Liberalization started in May 1988 when the Diet revised the Securities and Exchange Law and passed the Financial Futures Trading Bill to permit stock-price-index futures trading. And some special futures-market participants, including banks, were re-cently permitted to buy and sell TOPIX futures and government bond contracts as part of their gradual Introduction to the new system.

The MOF has also agreed to let banks set up e financial futures market for foreign currencies and shortterm interest rates, and will let securities, firms ,end benks broker

international futures and options for

customers after customer protection rules are developed, according to Ar-

thur Andersen & Co. Although the move toward an open financial industry is often attributed to outside pressure, non-Japanese have been largely left out of the debate. Further, many foreign finencial firms report being comfortable with the niches they have created and either cannot afford, or are not interested in, branching out in Japan. But when the subject of breaking down the wall between the banking and securities Industries began to be discussed in the mid-1980s, and even when the first scenarios were made public in early 1990, banks and brokers had sufficient capital to expand business operations. That is no longer the case. Because deregulation comes amid e capital crunch and e bearish securities market, a British-style "universal" financial industry is not likely to be created anytime soon.

D.B. 1 8 12

Construction / Barriers Falling?

### **U.S. Firms Have Toehold** In Public Works Projects

The Americans have finally been let In the door of Japan's exclusive pub-lic works market, but are only being offered a very limited number of what one industry anelyst terms the "choice scraps" from the \$231 billion In contracts being served up by the government this year.

Still, these "scraps" are nothing to balk at. In the last three years, Ameri-can firms have won some \$622 million worth of construction work in Japan under the "special measures" agreed to In bilateral government talks in 1988 to open Japan's market.

The result of the talks was the 1988 signing of the U.S.-Japan Major Projects Agreement, In which foreign firms were guaranteed equal access to 17 public works projects. Two years later, 17 more projects were added to the list, bringing the total estimated worth to more than \$20 billion, according to the Commerce Department.

U.S. firms such as Overseas Bech-tel Inc., Schal Associates and the Austin Company have been the main foreign recipients of the contracts. Last year, Bechtel was awarded e contract to build the south wing of the passenger terminal of the \$1 billion Kansai International Airport, located on a man-made island in Osaka Bay.

Schal Associates started work this November on its eighth Japanese project, e 56-story office tower opposite the new Kansal airport, worth a total of \$439 million. Prior to the pact, "struc-tural Impediments" - most notori-ously, dango, or the pre-bid system open only to Japanese contractors -were a major source of Irritation tor foreign firms.

But "special measures" were applied to the 34 major projects, which allowed for expedited licensing procedures for U.S. firms, more time to tender bids and the publishing of tender bids and the publishing of tender notices for projects open to foreign firms. These measures have helped U.S. firms win contracts for non-specified projects as well. Design firms, some of which were already making their mark in Japan prior to 1988, were also given a boost. But not all in the industry are satisfied.

"The disparity between the amount ot work Japanese firms have in the U.S. and what U.S. firms have hed in Japan is quite dramatic," says Jane Dudley, e consultant for the National Constructors Association in Washing-ton. In 1990, for instance, Japanese companies won \$2.5 billion worth of contracts in the U.S. - 25 times the amount U.S. companies were award-

ed in Japan thet year. "U.S. firms have been allowed a toehold in the market; it's e step in the right direction, but nobody is thrilled," Ms. Dudley says. Both countries are scheduled to be back at the negotiations table this month to renew the pact, and U.S. negotiators will "call for more projects to be included in the agreement," ac-cording to Ms. Dudley, But Japanese officials may not be able to comply.

Japan's construction market has "gone from the most explosive growth period in 30 years to e dismal out-look," says Peter Sanborn, e construction Industry analyst for Jardine Fleming Securities in Tokyo. He adds, The choice scraps that were offered tantalized foreign firms into thinking there might be bigger meals in the future, but the fact is that there will be fewer, meals to be had on the table."

Saving The **Bottom** Line

 Olympus Optical Co.'s new automatio-focus, single-lens-reflex IS-3000 camera, an even more sophisticated camera than Olympus's successful IS-1000, has a 35 mm to 180 mm 5x zoom lens, a powerful built-in GN28 flash tube and a special Extraor-dinary Dispersion (ED) lens that guerantees superior definition and contrast even at great distances. Various modes can be selected to ensure ideal exposure in nearly any situation, and the camera weighs only 960 grams (33.8 ounces).

 In a fiscal year plagued by recession, Japan's top commercial banks reported on Nov. 27 e decline in profits for the first half of the year. Saving the banks' bottom lines was e fail in Japan's short-term interest rates, which reduced the costs of funds and boosted profit margins on loans to clients. Aggregate operating profits rose 47 percent to 1.295 trillion yen (\$10.4 billion), giving some hope for a respite in 1993.

### The Fallout of the Credit Crunch

cial markets is minimal." says Toshiki still aggressively eyeing the Southeast

once relied on Japan for e steady flow of cheap capital? While overseas markets - namely the United States and Southeast Asla - have been hurt by the credit crunch, analysts believe the fallout is not nearly as bad as had been expected.

In the United States, prospects Initially looked grim as capital headed home to Tokyo. In fact, many analysts blamed the drop in available foreign credit for triggering and continuing the current U.S. recession. But some market watchers claim that the supply and demand for capital in the United States has remained at e steady level despite Japan's withdrawal, for two reasons: cost-cutting U.S. firms are shying away from borrowing, and EC banks have moved in to fill the gap left by Japanese banks.

Feeling the crunch, however, are the former darlings of Japanese Investment: bond-issuing U.S. municipalities. In the 1980s, when Japanese banks were undercutting their competition, municipalities could count on the banks to issue cheap letters of credit. But with the focus now on profits, Japanese banks are charging rates on e par with their U.S. rivals.

"Even so, the effect on U.S. finan-

Takahashi, an executive with the Americas Division of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). "The U.S. real-estate market is anoth-

er story," he adds. In the 1980s, Japanese banks tocused heavily on U.S. commercial real-estate loans, handling over one-



third of such transactions in Californie alone. But as profit became the operative word, Japanese banks started foregoing their concentration on market share and began charging rates equal to those of their competitors.

Like their Western counterparts, the growing markets of Southeast Asle are also feeling the pinch. But on the upside, many Japanese investors are

Asian region. Whereas Jepanese banks and other financial Institutions heve called home employees or closed unprofitable branches in Europe, North America and parts of the Middle East, they continue to open offices in Southeast Asia. In addition, spurred on by the possi-

bility of greater financial returns, sevaral joint ventures Involving Japanese partners that had already begun in the region will remain on track, with Inves-tors focusing particular attention on Vietnam and China. Despite the gloom and doom that the media have cited regarding the Japanese bank retrenchment, some experts believe there is e change on the horizon for cash-hungry foreigners. Fed up with low domestic interest rates and e poorly performing stock exchange, many Japanese are looking at foreign investments as safe havens for their hard-earned yen.

While this phenomenon doesn't bode well for domestic markets, many analysts still expect a turnaround in the Japanese economy by next summer or autumn. "With any luck," ec-cording to JETRO's Mr. Takahashi, "overseas lending will pick up, too." **Robert Carroll** 



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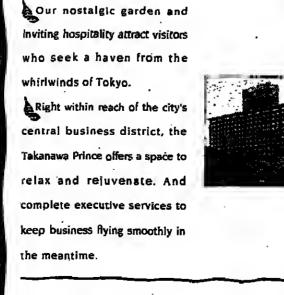
In line with this new stance, and our new name, is our new company motto, "Itochu. Committed to the global good." Not just an empty statement, these words indicate our shift from doing business as a purely profit-seeking exercise, to one where the benefits of our commerce are more equitably divided between economic gain, social wellbeing and the needs of the individual.

it's a philosophy that we're putting to work Committee to the global good. it's a philosophy that we're putting to work in almost 150 Itochu locations around the world, Wie au in every field we're involved in, from satellite communications to ore refining.

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### **HEALTH / SCIENCE**

TERMINATION

OPICE AGE?

glacial periods

By Davin's Hole avid

would be longer

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Marrie W

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# **Resetting Ice Age Clock**

By William K. Stevens New York Times Service

seems directly contradictory to established theory.

of cold periods differed significantly from the accept-

ed chronology of ice ages, as reconstructed from records in sediments on the sea floor.

periods between ice ages last for about 20,000 years, not 10,000 years as now believed. This would mean

sthat the Earth's present interglacial period, in which

civilization developed, is only about midway through

its course rather than approaching its end. When the ice does return, it will crush cities and wipe out buman

But is the Devils Hole record misleading? It is just

one record, and the prevailing theory rests on many dines of evidence. Glaciologists believe the enmings

-land goings of the great continental glaciers are gov-

arbythm over thousands of millennia, that exposes the

uplanet to changing amounts of sunlight as the parame-

rters of its orbit, tilt and rotation vary in periodic

verned by a celestial dance of the Earth, to a gra

habitation in northern climes.

The good news from Devils Hole, if true, is that the

of the crack over the last 560,000 years.

EW YORK - Scientists' understanding

has been confronted by a major challenge:

a record of ancient temperatures that

Page 12

gists are anxiously comparing notes and thoughts in an attempt to sboot down the interpretation being placed on the findings by the Winograd group - or to come to terms with it.

"There is a genuine controversy here, and a jolly interesting one," said Dr. Nicholas Shackleton of Cambridge University in England. of what causes the Earth's great ice ages,

Dr. Shackleton, Dr. James D. Hays of Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory and Dr. John Imbrie of Brown University are the three glaciologists who in 1976 published a paper that in most people's view clinched the case for the Milanwitch theory.

much as a spinning top wobbles when it slows down, enmbined with other periodic changes in the tilt of the

the angles and distances from which the sun's energy strikes the Earth. In periods when less sunlight shines on far northern latitudes, according to the theory, less snow melts in the summer.

Millennium after millennium, the snow is com-

"We never expected our data would end up challenging an existing theory," says Dr. Winograd. But he now believes that nonperiodic interactions in the Earth's climate system are probably the chief force behind the onset and retreat of the ice ages.

the ice sheets than in the heavens.

-cycles. This belief is known as the Milankovitch theory. after the Serbian mathematician and astronomer who tologists to reconsider a number of aspects of the interglacial period in which we now

live. Some scientists, onting that the period is nearing its end, have raised the prospect that global warming brought about by deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels might prolong it.

10,000 years and that global warming induced by

#### UCSON, Arizona - The Laboratory of Tree Ring Research at the University of Arizona, a sprawling warren of dim rooms wedged underneath the campus football

specimens of wood. The samples range in size from fragments the size of a baby's finr to enormous slabs sliced from the stnmps of giant sequoias around which you could comfortably serve a dinner party of 12.

By Natalie Angier

New York Times Service

specimens, no matter how bland its grain or how charred and pitted its surface, tells an astonishing story. Some tell tales of searing infernos that swept for tens of thousands of acres across the ranges of the Great

ng panthers pouncing on fresh prey. worms descended on proud stands

water rationing, can even begin to

The narratives are written in the rune-like script of tree dogs, and the

are making great progress in deciphering their meaning. The scientists, called dendroch-

ronologists, are using visible and mi-croscopic details of ring patterns in conifer trees to understand subtle shifts in the earth's climate that occurred many centuries before human observers began keeping uniform and detailed records.

With these insights into prehistor-ic weather conditions, the scientists climate will fare as industrial

ers take pains to plug their tree-ring

the planet's changing climate as captured in the silent columns of its

climate researcher at the laboratory. "Tree rings give us an objective accounting of the same sort of data that takes us back thousands of

The researchers scrutinize the ring patterns of trees that rank as the oldest organisms on earth, among them the bristlecone pines that are nearly 5,000 years old and are so bunched and gnarled they look every day of it; and a type of conifer

Das Budgit for The New York Times

ve can now see that these were slobal climate phenomena, not regional temperature variations," she



Source: Science The New York Tune

Deep-sea record of ice mass indicates that last interglacial period began after solar radiation increased in far northern latitudes. Devil's Hole record of temperatures indicates . that it began before, contradicting standard theory.

The record enmes from a deep crack in the Earth in Nevada, called Devils Hole, and consists of a core drilled from layers of minerals deposited on the walls A pattern of isotopes in the Devils Hole enre yields The theory holds that the timing of glacial cycles is controlled by periodic wobbles in the Earth's rotation, both the date each deposit was laid down and the temperature at the time. Scientists analyzing the record found to their great surprise that the succession

planet's axis and the shape of its orbit. These changes, occurring over many millennia, alter

ressed into ice from which the continental sheets are built. When the cycle comes around again and more sunlight falls in the North, the sheets begin to melt.

The key to the puzzle, in his view, is more likely to be found in the constantly churning interplay of heat and moisture among the atmosphere, the oceans and

HOULD the Winograd interpretation ultimately stand up, it would force paleoclima-

Now they may have to confront another possibility: that the natural interglacial period will last another bumans will be superimposed on it.

accepting this dating at face value."

stadium, harbors about one million

And every one of those wood

sulfur high into the stratosphere, of flash floods and pitiless frosts, of ancient droughts in what is now the Western United States that lasted tremity anything modern Califor-nians, despite all they know about

deed sea cores (SPECMAP)

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VCS'S Active present.

Solar radiation in

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Tales of World Climate Told a Ring at a Time

ke record from

**Rethinking the New Timetable for Ice** 

COLOCADO

tiole

Through analyzing tree rings, the Arizona researchers have concluded that they have yet to see the first fruits of the so-called greenhouse effect, the warming of the earth that many say will result from humanity's release of excessive heattrapping gases like carbon dioxide and methane into the atmosphere. But Donald A. Graybill, who studies bristlecone pine trees growing at high elevations in the White Mountains of eastern California. bas evidence that the carbon released into the air by the burning of fossil fuels like coal and gasoline is sharply stimulating the growth of

Scientists have yet to observe any other tree or plant species respond to elevated carbon levels with a noticeable spurt in growth. but Dr. Graybill suggests the bristlecone pine may be the first and most sensitive indicator of profound changes yet to come in the world's forests and fields.

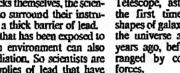
ISA J. Graumlich, who examines the ring patteros of foxtail pine trees and western junipers in the Sierra Nevada, has compiled a detailed record of the year-to-year variation in temperature and precip-itation over the last thousand years.

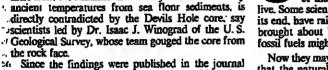
She has seen in the North American trees the feathery but unmistakable signatures of the Medicval Warm Period, a era from 1100 to 1375 A. D. when, according to European writers of the time and other sources, the climate was so balmy that wine grapes flourished in Brit-ain and the Vikings farmed the nowfrozen expanse of Greenland; and the Little Ice Age, a stretch of ab-normally frigid weather lasting rou 'dy from 1450 to 1850.

Telescope, astronomers have for the first time distinguished the shapes of galaxies as they existed in the universe at least four billion years ago, before they were rear- for centuries and surpassed in exranged by collisions and other

> Where before there were blurred fathom, es and scientific speculation. the Hubble bas revealed pinwheels galore, ellipses, rattails, spheres

**Hubble Shows Shape Of Galaxies Past** and -here and there - the vicious WASHINGTON (WP) - In slicing and dicing of one whirling In mic rays. To screen out radiation new images from the Hubble Space 'galaxy by another.





reficience in October, they have caused something of an muproar among the keepers of the conventional wisindom. Not least, this is because the chronological inrecord from Devils Hole is acknowledged by some "Milankovitch adherents to be the best yet obtained, -ntechnically speaking.

The furor focuses mostly on interpretation. In a -i-flurry of faxes and telephone calls, leading glaciolo-

### -IN BRIEF

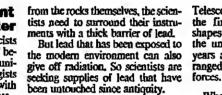
. first proposed it.

. the rock face.

**"Sky Searchers Want** A Purer Lead Barrier PARIS (IHT) - Astrophysicists searching for the "dark matter" be-

lieved to make up most of the universe have turned to archaeologists for supplies of ancient lead with which to shield their instruments. French scientists have built an

underground laboratory in the Fré-in jus tunnel under the Alps, using the 1,780 meters (5,875 feet) of rock above their heads to screen out cos-



But the jury is still out on the Winograd findings, says Dr. Imbrie: "We have had so little experience

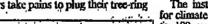
with dating climatic events in environments like those in this Nevada cavern that one must be cautious in

Basin, flames leaping from one parched slope to the next like shin-Other specimens speak of insect plagues almost biblical in their brutality, as swarms of spruce bud-

of Douglas fir and stripped their foliage to near-death nakedness.

The wood tells of volcanie eniptions tossing kilotons of ash and

hope to forecast better how global continu And while the Arizona research-



Dr. Thomas W. Swetnam with a section of a 2,000-year-old giant sequoia. laboratory as the first and largest of

The instrumental data available for climate studies only go back 80 to 100 years at best, said Peter Brown, a dendrochronologist and alive, living togabaut 4,000 years.

its kind, they are bappily collaborat-ing with other tree-ring specialists at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory in years." he said. New York, the University of Washington, the University of Arkansas,

and groups in Germany, Russia, Spain and elsewhere, to thread together a comprehensive picture of

called the Alerce that is related to forests. The instrumental data available

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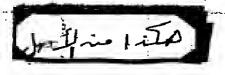
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### When Parents Are Gay **Studies Find No Pattern of Problems**

proceedings. In recent years, though, the sci-

entific consensus has begun to

change, as more and more experts conclude it is based on anecdotal

reports and biased research rather

than scientifically gathered evi-

The research is still relatively

"The great majority of gay and

"What evidence there is suggests

#### By Daniel Goleman New York Times Service

EW YORK - Michael McCandlish is 12, spends five nights a week with his mother and two with his stepmother. And every now and then, he spends time with his Dad.

But even in this day of ever-mntating family ties, Michael's sitdence "Mom," Dr. Barbara McCandlish, there are no particular develop-mental or emotional deficits for is his biological mother, the woman he calls his "Step-Mom" was his mother's lesbian lover — and cochildren raised by gay or lesbian parents," said Dr. Michael E. Lamb, chief of the Section on So-cial and Emotional Development parent - until they separated when Michael was 5. Michael's at the National Institute of Child "Dad" is his biological father, a gay Health and Human Development. man who was an anonymous sperm donor at the time Michael was consparse, but it all suggests the same thing: These kids look O. K." ceived, but whom Michael has

since gotten to know. Michael, a sixth-grader in Santa Fe, New Mexico, is on his school's basketball team, plays in Little League baseball, and is a snowfion to 14 million in the United boarding enthusiast. Does Michael feel uncomfortable

Statses in at least 4 million housewith his unorthodox parents? "It's holds. While those estimates, from never been a problem," Michael said. "I've always been pretty open about it, and I don't worry about it." sources like the American Bar Association, may seem high, those who make them point ont that the major-And, according to a review of new studies in the journal Child Develity of such families are "invisible," in that few outsiders realize there is a opment, children raised by gay parhomosexual parent. Sometimes the ents are no more likely to have psychildren themselves do not know chological problems than those raised in more conventional circumuntil they are teenagers. stances. While they may face teasing lesbian parents are not oot in the or even ridicule, especially in adoles-cence, the studies show that, over all, open about it," said Tim Fisher, director of Communications for there are no psychological disadvan-tages for children like Michael in Gay and Lesbian Parents Coalition International in Washington, being raised by homosexuals.

which has 40 chapters in the United States and Canada. There are at That conclusion challenges a view long held by some mental bealth specialists. And the prevailleast 100 other informal support groups for homosexual parents in ing view has been reflected in court the country, Mr. Fisher said. ruings in costody disputes around the country where judges, even more than psychotherapists, have ceived in heterosexual marriages assumed that being raised by gay or that ended in divorce after one parlesbian parents is damaging to a ent came out as homosexual. In child's emotional and sexual devel- recent years, families in which chil-

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opment. As a result, homosexual dren are conceived or adopted by parents have great difficulty win-ning custody of their children from gay couples are growing more coma heterosexual partner in divorce

Mr. Fisher, for example, is raising a 2½-year-old girl and a 6-month-old boy, both by surrogate mothers. His gay lover is employed outside the home, while Mr. Fisher works at home so he can care for the children.

The new studies all point in the same direction. "There is no adverse effect on any psychological measure," said Dr. Julie Gottman, a clinical psychologist in Scattle. Her study was published in 1990 in "Homosexuality and Family Relations" (Huntington Park Press).

She compared two groups of 35 adult women with 35 who had been raised by lesbian mothers after a divorce from the father. The chil-dren were 25 on average when Dr. Gottman studied them.

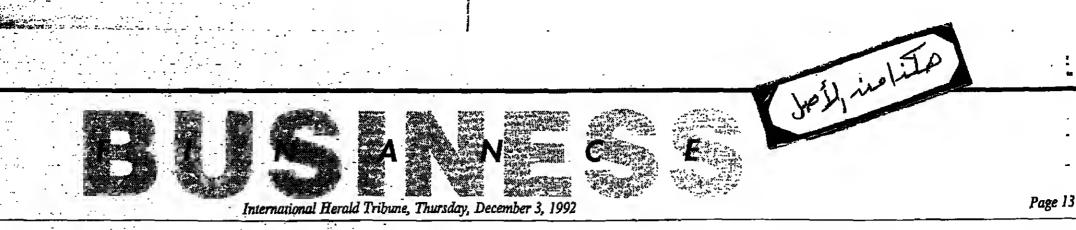
STIMATES of the num-ber of children being raised by homosexual As a group, the children of leshians did not differ from children of heterosexual mothers in their social adjustment or their identity as a boy or a girl, Dr. Gottman found. The children of lesbians were no more likely to be bomosexual than those of heterosexual mothers.

"What mattered most for their fjustment was whether the mother had a partner in the home, whether male or female," Dr. Gottman said. "If so, those children tended to do somewhat better than the others in self-confidence, selfacceptance and independence. But the sexual orientation of the lesbian mothers had no adverse effects."

HAT eonelnsion was confirmed by about three dozen studies reviewed in Child Development by Dr. Charlotte Patterson, a psychologist at the University of Virginia

No study found any impact on a child's feelings about being a boy or girl or sexual preference from being raised by a homosexual parent. For example, a 1983 study of 9-and 10-year-old girls and boys who were raised by lesbian mothers found that none wished to be a member of the opposite sex.

However, researchers say the definitive study, which would follow the adjustment of large numbers of children over several decades, has yet to be done. And data from a study by Dr. Patterson, to be published early next year, show that the children of lesbian mothers are more likely than others to report feelings of anger and fear, as well as more positive feelings like contentment. It is unclear whether the findings reflect greater stress among the children of lesbians or a greater openness about their feelings.



# **Executives Scramble to Cash In Now**

#### By Steve Lohr New York Times Service **TRIB INDEX**: 90.56

NEW YORK - This could be a banner year for executive pay, thanks to Bill Clinton. To avoid the higher taxes the president-elect has vowed to slap on their multimilliondollar pay packages, corporate executives, from Wall Street to Hollywood are figuring ways to reap pay and benefits this year instead of next, according to compensation consultants.

In the most striking example of the trend, the chairman and the president of Walt Dis-ney Co. on Tuesday exercised options to buy millions of shares of company stock - an often-lucrative form of compensation. The options were worth \$252 million. Then

the two men immediately sold more than \$200 million of their company's stock, citing "the strong likelihood of impending tax legis-lation" under a Clinton administration as the reason for their actions.

"The Disney move is a particularly striking case, but there's no question that highly id executives are taking compensation this year rather than next year wherever they can," said Gordon Wolf, an executive pay specialist at Towers Perrin, a consultant. "It makes sense."

In the campaign, the president-elect proposed raising personal tax rates on people with incomes of more than \$200,000, imposing a surtax on millionaires and limiting the deduction companies may take on pay to any executive at \$1 million.

The most common forms of pay that can be taken this year to beat the arrival of Mr. Clinton in the White House are the extras that many executives are paid in addition to

issued in carlier years. What Michael D. Eisner, the Walt Disney

chairman, and Frank G. Wells, the compauy's president, did Tuesday was to exercise options on Disney stock granted in 1984 to buy shares at a price far below the current market price. They then sold many of those shares, for a total of \$203.6 million.

For the company, the deductibility issue works like this: the difference between the

Under Clinton tax

proposals, companies would be able to deduct only \$1 million for each executive.

price of the option - \$3.60 a share in the

Disney case - and market price of the stock

sation awarded to the executive.

their salaries — like bonuses, grants of stock mated Ray Watson, chairman of Disney's and exercising options to buy stock that were executive committee. Mr. Watson voted for Mr. Clinton and so,

he said, did Mr. Eisner, But he said that by limiting the deduction on executive compensation, the new administration would reduce corporate profits and could make investment in corporate shares less attractive, even though the president-elect has made increasing investment in the economy a priority.

By the company's calculation, the compensation given to Mr. Eisner, already one of America's better-paid executives, in the form of the remaining 1984 stock options was just over \$197 million — and well worth it. Mr. Watson insisted. In 1984, when Mr. Eisner took over, Mr. Watson explained, the stock market value of Walt Disney was \$2 billion. Today, it is about \$22 billion. Though highly paid, Mr. Eisner is generally

regarded as someone whose compensation is linked to his performance instead of metely being paid millions for being a chief executive, says Graef Crystal, a former compensation consultant who is a well-known critic of executive pay. But he added that it was not clear that to

at the time the option is exercised - about \$40 a share, in this case -is deemed compenpay for the options and his taxes, Mr. Eisner had to sell as many shares as he did Tuesday. "He helped the shareholders by exercising his options now, but it doesn't follow that be Under current law, the entire amount is deductible from the company's tax bill. But under the Clinton-backed proposals to limit had to sell all the shares that he did," Mr. deductions on executive pay, \$1 million for each executive would be deductible.

Crystal said. Having chief executives bold a big stake in their company is a goal advocated by sharebolder groups because it tends to align the interests of management and shareholders. Mr. Eisner still owns about 3 million shares in Disney.

# EC to Press for Change in U.S. Trade Law

Accordingly, the difference to Disney's shareholders of having the men exercise those options next year instead of in 1992 could be an after-tax cost of roughly \$90 million, given both state and federal corporation taxes, esti-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA - The European Community in-tends to ask for the abolition of Section 301 of the U.S. trade law in negotiations aimed at concluding the Uruguay Round of GATT ne-

gotiations, EC sources said Wednesday. Section 301, a key weapon in the U.S. trade arsenal, is a mechanism through which Wash-

91.71 91.57 +0.15 The EC market risks being flooded with steel plate, as a result of heavy U.S. tatiffa. Page 15. 93.65 93.80 -0.18 94.76 95.23 -0.49

ington can impose sanctions on countries il deems to be engaging in unfair trade practices. The sources said the position adopted by the U.S. negotiators over this EC demand would be crucial in completing the six-year-old talks. Senior trade diplomats said the Community's

broad aim was to win recognition from the United States that it must move away from use of unilateral action to resolve trade disputes.

The issue of unilateral action, covered by Section 301 of the Trade Acts of 1974 and 1988.

surfaced again this week when Washington angered EC countries by announced temporary

duties on subsidized steel from 10 of them. Other officials in Geneva, headquarters of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, confirmed that the United States was coming subsidies under pressure over the issue.

But the business economists said

employment rate down quicker. 'Our advice right now is to be

Even with an expected modest

They projected the deficit total

at an all-time high of \$340 billion, compared with an imbalance of \$290.2 billion in the fiscal year that

But the added stimulus program

will have only a modest impact on

the memployment rate, the business

economists said. They predicted the

jobless rate would average 7.2 per-

cent during 1993, only slightly be-low the current 7.4 percent.

Part of the reason for the expec-

ended Sept. 30.

"But there are no illusions that this will be an easy matter," said one envoy from a non-EC country that has also been the target of sanctions by Washington. "It means challenging the Congress and the U.S. Constitution."

The Uruguay Round, long stalled over a U.S.-EC squabble about farm support, was launched last week after the two powers resolved their differences, including those over oilseed subsidies. There is growing optimism that a pact liberalizing world trade can be essentially completed by the New Year. (AFX, Reuters)

France Claims Support

Barry James of the International Herald Tri-base reported from Paris: Prime Minister Pierre Bertgovoy contended Wednesday that France was picking up support from its EC partners in its agricultural trade dispute with the United States.

Until now, France has been isolated within the Community as a result of its threat to veto, good faith in abiding by the comthe EC agreement with Washington to cut farm

Without going into details, Mr. Bertgovoy told parliament that other EC countries were coming around to France's view following Washington's decision to impose punitive tar-iffs on European steel exports.

Mr. Beregovoy said that this, and the U.S. threat to levy 200 percent tariffs on French white wine exports, was "unacceptable."

French officials said President François Mitterrand would seek to work out a common position with Chancellor Helmut Kohl at a meeting Thursday and Friday in Bonn. They added that France appeared to be gaining sup-port from the Southern European countries.

"Positions among the 12 bave evolved," Mr. Bérégovoy told parliament. "I hope that will

Members of Mr. Beregovoy's cabinet urged the United States to put the issue of agricultural See GATT, Page 15

# **Turmoil Poses Lasting Threat** In Hong Kong

HONG KONG -Political fears

hammered the Hong Kong stock market for the second straight day on Wednesday, bringing warnings of a protracted slump for investors despite an economic boom.

The Hang Seng Index, the key market gauge, fell 93.12 points, or Compiled to Constant For 1.69 percent, to 5,411.65, on Wednesday, following a 5.32 per-cent slide on Tuesday after China threatened Monday not to recognize contracts signed by the current Hong Kong government after 1997. when Beijing is to resume sover-eignty over the colony. China said would only respect contracts it had approved.

Governor Chris Patten of Hong Kong enraged China with plans for democratic reforms before 1997. He refused Tuesday to comply with a demand from Beijing to drop plans he unveiled in October to widen elections for Hong Kong's Legislative Council. Under that plan, local people in 1995 would directly or indirectly elect a majority of the council, which would serve through 1997.

Prime Minister Li Peng implied Britain was disregarding agree-ments with China on Hong Kong's stams through the transition period. "The essence of this problem is not whether we want democracy or not, but whether there should be velopment plan. (AP, Bloomberg) mitments," he said in Hanoi.

Mr. Li said China was concerned about events on the stock market, "We hope to see stability and prosperity in Hong Kong. We hope that stability and prosperity will be maintained there," he said.

With the market down about 9.6 percent for the week, some dealers said stocks were oversold and ripe for a rebound, But Barry Yates of Asia Equity said the index could fall below 5,000 points, or nearly 23 percent below the all-time high of 6,470 it reached last month.

The slump is likely to last as long as the fate of Mr. Patten's proposals is undecided, Mr. Yates said. "We're in for a very rough ride unul February, when the draft legislation goes to the Legislative Council," be said.

Shares in Chinese companies

Hills Announces Taipei Trade Deal

TATPEL - Trade Representative Carla A. Hills, on the first visit to Taiwan by a U.S. Cabinet member in 13 years, announced a trade agreement Wednesday intended to lp the United States get a share of a \$300 billion development plan. Mrs. Hills on Monday became the first U.S. Cabinet-level official u visit Taiwan since Washington broke diplomatic ties with Taipei in

1979 and switched to Beijing. She said the pact would protect intellectual property such as patents and copyrights and would establish a int council of economic officials. Mrs. Hills is expected to lose her 10b after Bill Clinton takes over:as president in January. Nonetheless, she is receiving a warm welcome from Taiwan officials, who view her mission as a signal of support from Washington. China has criticized her visit and a recent U.S. agreement to sell 150 fighter planes to Taiwan, which had an \$8.2 billion trade sur-plus with the United States last year. President Lee Teng-hui welcomed U.S. participation in the de-

and Hong Kong corporations with heavy investments on the mainland have suffered as much as any in the latest slump,

Dealers said Wednesday saw overseas institutions, whose investment in Hong Kong stocks earlier, this year helped push the market to its record levels, beginning to take. fright along with local investors. Ironically, the plunge in stocks comes against a background of soaring company profits and 5 per-

cent annual economic growth. Real estate stocks have been hard hit, noted Simon Lam, senior analyst at Mansion House Securities because a continuation of the quarrel would hurt the property market. (Reuters, Bloomberg, UPI,

#### By Kathleen Day Washington Post Service

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Westinghouse Chief Finds

**Ignorance Is Not Blissful** 

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index c, composed

of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York,

London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed

of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining

Europe

Approx. weighting: 40%

JASOND

**Capital Goods** 

Consumer Goods

Close: 92.02 Prev.: 92.29 Close: 96.92 Prev.: 96.94

N. America

Approx. weighting: 33%

S. W

JASOND

tied. Prev. %

92.64 92.49 +0.16

nal Harald Tribuna World Stock

C International Herald Tribung

17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Asia/Pacific

Close: 82.47 Prev.: 82.44

JASOND

Industrial Sectors

World Index

Wed. Prov. %

89.94 90.53 -0.65

81.66 81.69 -0.04

For readers dearing more information about the Internation

85.76 85.91 -0.17 Raw Materials

99.65 99.69 -0.04 Miscellaneous

Index, a booklet is available free of charge by witting to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

ASHINGTON --- Just before Paul E. Lego became ASTILINGTION - Just Defore Paul E. Lego occame chairman of Westinghouse Electric Corp. in July 1990, he flew to Florida for what he expected to be a routine meeting with securities analysts. Instead, he was pelted with questions about Westinghouse Financial Services Inc. In the 1980s, the subsidiary had made hig profits on real estate, leasing, leveraged buyouts and other risky ventures. But analysts wondered if it would be crippled by the same forces that brought down many banks and savings-and-loan as-

sociations — a real estate slump, a collapsing junk-bond market The troubled and a recession.

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Energy

Utilities

Finance

Services

financial-services unit Mr. Lego threw up his hands. "It's the area I know least was not his specialty. about," be recalls saying to the

Cross Rates

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Currency Argent peso

Austral, S Austr. schil. Brazil Cruz.

Chinesa yuan Czech karuna Danish krone Egypt, pand

Deutsche mark Swiss franc

**Forward Rates** 

**Other Dollar Values** 

Per 5 0.9901 1.4643 11.055 7651.00

5.7055 28.20 41365 3.3195 5.0453

30-day 1.5Q5 1.5790 1.4084

t ECU

investors. His ignorance of the emerging crisis at Westinghouse Financial created an unfavorable impression with the investment community that he is still trying to overcome, said analysts and institutional investors.

With 34 years on the Westinghouse corporate ladder --- including two years as president -he should have known about the financial unit's problems, critics said.

Dissatisfaction with the company festered during the next two years, and Westinghouse followed Sears, Roebuck & Co. and General Motors Corp. as a company under the gun of big sharebolders demanding action.

Last week, they got it. Following a weekend meeting of its board, Westinghouse announced Nov. 23 it would sell the financial-services unit's assets for what it could get and close the operation. As a result, the chairman's job seems safe for now. Shareholder critics say Mr. Lego may have averted a showdown at the compa-ny's annual meeting in May. But whether he will complete his tenure in relative peace - be reaches the company's mandatory

retirement age in two and a half years — is another matter. "People say, "You're part of the problem. How can you correct what you caused?" Mr. Lego said. "But that isn't true." The financial-services investments look stupid in hindsight, but changes in the economy, not bad judgment, were to blame for the problems at Westinghouse, he said.

Analysis and shareholders, however, complain that Mr. Lego has been slower than others to acknowledge problems. Chastened by the Florida meeting, Mr. Lego launched a review of the financial-services unit. Eventually, the company declared worth-

See WESTINGHOUSE, Page 15

Clasings in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Tarank rates al 3 p.m. 6: To buy one pount; b: To buy and dallar; "; Units of 100; N.Q.: not avoidd; N.A.: not 6: To buy one pount; b: To buy and dallar; "; Units of 100; N.Q.: not avoidd; N.A.: not

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(Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Takyo (Takyo); ( (Taranko); MF (SDR). Other data from Reviers and A<sup>p</sup>.

**99-007** 1,5257 1,5924 1,4147

### Looking for a Little Clinton Lift

WASHINGTON -- President-

elect Bill Clinton's economicstimulus program will provide a small boost to the U.S. economy next year, enough to make only a tiny dent in the unemployment business economists predict-

ed on Wednesday. The survey by the National As-sociation of Business Economists found that analysts at some of the largest U.S. companies held low-key expectations for what the incoming president will be able to accomplish.

The association said the median expectation of 41 professional fore-casters surveyed in late November was that Mr. Clinton's program would result in a slight, 0.2 percent increase in economic growth next year, when compared with what they would have expected had Pres-

ident George Bush won re-election. Meanwhile, the government re-ported Wednesday that sales of new homes dropped a sharp 10.3 percent in October. However, analysts dis-counted the Simu an analysts discounted the figure, saying the gov-erament was having major problems with its initial sales survey and the October figure would more than likely be revised upward next month. If it were not revised, it would be the largest drop since sales plunged 11.5 percent last March.

The Departments of Commerce and Housing and Urban Develop-ment said sales totaled 600,000 at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, down from a sharply revised 7 per-cent gain, to 669,000, a month ear-

New Home Sales much of that increase was caused by temporary factors and growth was likely to slip again in the cur-rent quarter to around 2 percent. Still, the group said it hoped Mr. Clinton would not listen to advisers who are urging him to take a bolder approach in an effort to get the cantious," said the association's president, Joseph W. Duncan, chief statistician at Dun & Bradstreet Corp. "Clinton needs to maintain the confidence of business and the markets." stimulus package, the forecasters said the budger deficit would be \$16 billion higher next year than if Mr. Bush had won re-election.

Bloombern Business News BIT

lier. The government initially estimated September sales had fallen 1

While Mr. Clinton is still formulating his short-term economic program, he has indicated that two key dements will be investment-tax credits for businesses and a boost in spending on roads, bridges and other public works projects of around \$20 billion next year. In a \$6 trillion economy, such a

package would represent only a small dose of fiscal stimulus.

tations of only a modest pickup in growth is a widespread belief that foreign trade, which has been one of the few bright spots for the econ-The government said last week that the gross domestic product omy, will begin showing a wider deficit this year and deteriorate even further in 1993. grew at a 3.9 percent pace in the July-September quarter, far faster than previously believed.

Friedc

9%-11%

9%-11%

941

Yen

375-4 356-354 3 75-3 46

343%

Dec. 2

EÇU

94.99

# **Democracy in the Eurocracy**

#### Complied by Our Staff From Disputches

BRUSSELS - The EC Commission, reacting to criticism that it imposes its will on Europe from an ivory tower, on Wednesday took the first steps to seek more public involvement in its work.

The commission, which has become swamped by corporate lobbyists and pressure groups, also said it would begin registering those who track and try to influence European Community policy. The executive body, which drafts legislation and issues scores of decisions every week, said as many as 10,000 people worked in Brussels as EC watch-

#### EC predicts 1.5 percent growth in 1993. Page 15.

ers and lobbyists for industry, consumers, farmers and other interest groups. This is almost as big as the commission's own staff and it was time to consider written "rules of the game," a commission spokesman said

The bid to shed more light on activities at the EC head office stems from criticism that the commission, often derided as bureaucratic and remote, must do a better job explaining its work to Europeans. In a statement, the commission said it would,

Publicize more widely its annual work pro-

 gram, unveiled every October.
 Seek earlier input from industries and interest groups on any EC measure that will affect them.

 Make EC documents available to the public faster through its information offices across the 12 EC states.

· Give more publicity to existing data bases and make these data bases more easily accessible.

Among EC civil servants this is known as "trans-parency." The need for it gained prominence after the June 2 referendum in which Danes rejected the EC's Maastricht treaty on European union.

That rejection, and the narrow approval of the treaty in France's referendum in September, has been seen to reflect the fear that incomprehensible EC laws emanate from an EC hureaucracy out of touch with Europeans.

In addition to the measures announced Wednes-day, the commission said it "has started work on a number of other issues of interest to the general public." Details will be released early next year.

These issues deal with "when and where" the public can get information held by the Commission and on improving the way the Commission communicates with the European pubbe at large. In its statement about lobbyists, the Commis-

sion said that about 3,000 associations and private lobbyists or pressure groups would be asked to draw up a code of conduct and to respect minimum requirements on how they operated. In return for their cooperation the Commission

said it had agreed to improve the availability of information about its work and plans and to allow for wider consultation with those affected by decisions made in Brussels. (AP, Reuters)



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#### Swiss Franc D-Mark Sterling Dollar 1 month 4 ked % 5% 5% 6 ked % 7 ke 7 k 3 months 3 ke3 % 8 ke9 ke 6 ked % 7 ke7 k 4 months 3 ke3 % 8 ke8 ke 6 ked ke 5% 7 3 74-3 76 8 76-8 76 6 76-6 76 6 76-7 4 76-4 76 7 76-8 10 5 76-5 76 6 76-6 6 9-6 % L year Sources: Reulers, Lloyds Bank Rolles a

**CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES** 

Dec. 2

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60-day 90-day 1,2937 1.2970 12420 12431

39-day 1,2891 1,24,29

### Key Money Rates 1.2433 81047 1.9574 4479 1.232,70 2.2013 45,3115 1.75 154,703 1.5764 141,588 1.3077 8.5764 2.1921 7.4671 1.134,25 2.6574 45,1353 1.5605 172,59 1.7764 1.9385

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7-year Treasary auto	6.50	6.65	1-menth letter	totalk .	1
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### **Centel Believes** Sprint Merger

Won Approval 12 -12 -113-11% Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches CHICAGO — Centel Corp. pre-dicted victory Wednesday for a 1092-10% proposed merger with Sprint Corp. after Centel shareholders voted on one of the year's most bothy contested buyouts.

"We're confident based on what we have in our hands right now that the merger will be approved," Cenuel Chairman John P. Frazee Jr. said,

790 790 74 74 74 75 referring to proxy votes received. Sprint said its shareholders ap-

9.10 9% 10% 10% 10% 9,10 9% 10% 10% 10% 10% parently backed the deal an Wednesday by a substantial margin. Nearly all the opposition to the \$2.85 billion deal came from Cen-tel shareholders, who believe the terms of the proposed transaction -1.37 Sprint shares for each Cen-Commerzbonk, Lyonne:

Corse +0.90 +1.09 +0.75 tel share - are not good enough.

At least four large institutional owners with a combined total of 13 andon official fixpercent of Centel's 85 million ontstanding shares planned to vote against the deal (UPI, AP, Readers)

Eurocurrency Deposits

Dec. 2

Open

Indus Trens Utili Come

Transp. Utilities Financi SP 500 SP 100

The Dow

3500

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

### MARKET DIARY

Page 14

# **Dow Edges Lower On Economic News**

**Bloomberg Business News** NEW YORK - U.S. stocks stumbled Wednesday for a second consecutive day following the re-lease of some disappointing economic news.

The Commerce Department said sales of new single-family homes

#### N.Y. Stocks

slumped 10.3 percent in October, the largest decline since March. "The economic report definitely caught some people by surprise," said Alfred Goldman, market ana-VSI 81 A.G. Edwards & Sons Inc.

"The home sales number defi-nitely hurt stocks today," said Thomas Heck, head trader at Mabon Securities Corp.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-age declined 8.11 to 3,286.25, led by a slump in Caterpillar Inc. Cat-erpillar fell 2¼ to 54% after the company said it would report a loss in the fourth quarter.

The Nasdaq combined composite index declined 1.07 to 652.88. ending a streak of five straight ad-vances. Standard & Poor's 500 index fell 0.89 to 429.89. Trading was active, with about 244 million shares changing hands on the New York Stock Exchange, off from 259 million oo Tuesday, Declining commoo stocks outnumbered advancing issues by more than 4 to 3 on the Big Board.

"The decline is healthy for the stock market," Mr. Goldman said. The Dow industrials had risen \$300 about 100 points in the past two weeks, and the Nasdaq composite and S&P 500 hit new highs this week. "The stock market needs 3260 time to regroup before heading to even higher highs," Mr. Goldman

A slump in international oil, health-care, telephone and drug stocks was responsible for leading the market lower. Oil stocks such as Exton Corp., Amoco Corp., Chevton Corp. and Mobil Corp. were hunt by the 12 percent slide in crude prices since mid-October. "The decline in oil prices is defi-

on reports that the company's stock would hit \$17 in 18 months. NationsBank Corp. fell % to 50% as the stock pulled back after a seven-week rally. Shares of NationsBank, the most actively traded on the U.S. composite, are now up about 21 percent since Oct. 9. The bank is reportedly in discussions with Chemical Banking Corp. and BankAmerica Corp. to figure out different ways to combine checkprocessing operations.

very httle reward ---or you're out." In Italy, officials said a major revisioo of the Enropean currency

grid might be oecessary. "If the mark confirms its domi-

nance over other European curren-cies," Treasury Minister Piero Bar-ucci said, "the ERM would need to

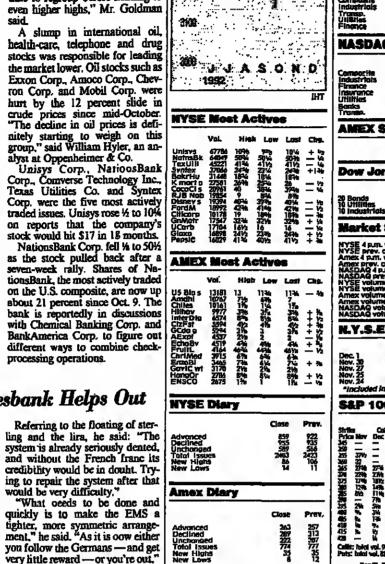
be reviewed right down to its roots."

Dollar Slides in New York

Wednesday in moderate, cautious trading, United Press International

day, 124

The dollar finished mixed



**NASDAQ Diary** 

Close 1,502 1,269 1,642 4,213

### FRANC: Bundesbank Helps Out (Continued from page 1)

elections, which must take place by March.

The election is what markets need for a serious run on the franc," said Charles Wyplosz, an economist at Insead, the French busioess school.

'He said he expected "mounting pressure because markets see the next government not as strongly

### **Foreign Exchange**

committed as the current government to a strong currency."

For Mr. Wyplosz, interest rates are not the major issue. In his view, "if markets believe the policy of a strong franc will be upbeld forever, then the frane will be strong,"

"If markets suspect the policy oo the franc might oot be upheld," he said, "then even higher interest rates woo't defend the franc." Mr. Wyplosz also warns that a

emporary withdrawal of the franc rom the exchange-rate mechanism, allowing it to float as sterling and the lira now do, is not a solution.

reported from New York. At the close, the dollar was quoted at 1.5740 DM, little BELIING - China has bought an orbiting U.S. telecommunications satellite, giving a big boost to us capacity for television broadcasting, telephone services and data transmission, the Xinhua news agency said changed from 1.5730 DM on Monon Wednesday. and at 124.42 yea, up from

Reuters

Prev, 1.009 969 938 2,908

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#### **Dow Jones Averages** EUROPEAN FUTURES High Low Last Chy industrials Sligh Low Prev. 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Clos NASDAQ 4 p.m. volum NSDAQ 6 prev. 4 p.m. NYSE volume down Amer volume down Amer volume down MASDAQ volume down NASDAQ volume down Per Amt Financia INCREASED Nigh Low 0.36 1/2 ERLING (LIFFE USUAL 72.77 72.77 93.66 93.51 93.55 93.55 72.84 72.84 72.84 72.84 72.84 72.84 72.84 72.84 72.84 72.84 72.84 72.84 72.85 71.00 71.70 71.70 71.77 Dec Mar Jan Seo Adar Jun Seo Dec Mar Left N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading 861,489 836,251 459,114 753,972 974,912 974,912 974,193 948,978 470,890 822,276 948,357 97,420 101,397 23,201 25,540 21,634 . En. voume: 23.134. Open interv51;2 3-MONTH EUROPOLLARS LLFFE 51 million - pis of 100 pcc Decc 94.05 94.04 94.06 Akar 94.05 94.04 94.06 Jan 95.57 95.55 95.56 1 Sap 95.06 95.05 95.05 Dec N.T. N.T. 94.27 Mar N.T. N.T. 94.27 Jun N.T. N.T. 94.27 oures + 942 + 942 - 891 - 891 - 891 - 891 - 891 - 891 - 891 - 891 - 891 - 891 A SUMALT Dec Alar Jan Sep Dec Alar Jun Sep Est S&P 100 Index Options Dec. Colleptors Dec. Jee 1 1 Est, volume: 1240, Open Interest; 3-MONTH SUROMARKS (LIPPE) DMI million - pis of ine pcf Dec 91,38 91,59 Jun 92,71 92,40 92,67 Jun 93,57 92,54 93,56 Jun 93,57 93,50 93,58 91.00 91.97 92.67 92.67 92.67 92.67 92.67 92.67 92.46 92.46 92.46 92.46 92.46 \*\*\*\*\*\*\* 194 四年訪時 11 113 ource: UPI. Ξ Certain offerings of scentries, financial services or interests in real estate published in this newspaper are not anthorized in certain Jursdictions in which the Interna-itonal Herald Tribune is distributed, including the United States of America, and do net constitute offerings of securities, services or interests in these jurisdictions. The International Herald Tribune assumes no responsibility whatsoever for any adver-tisements for offerings of any land. total open int. n.n. total open int. 171,660 LONG GILT (LIFFE) Dec 12 Dec 13 Dec 14 Dec 12 Dec 13 Dec 99-05 96-17 96-21 97-28 N.T. 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### Salomon Cuts Back Phibro, Former Bond Traders Sued

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) - Salomon Inc. said Wednes-day that it would take fourth-quarter charges of \$85 million to \$100 million and absorb the operations of its Phibro Energy Inc. unit, reducing

its international oil-products trading. Separately, in Washington, the Securities and Exchange Commission filed fraud charges against the two former executives of Salomon Broth-ers Inc., the firm's securities house, who allegedly submitted false bids at

end into the standard securities. Phibro estimated that 30 percent of the staff dealing with its trading operations would be cut, or about 150 people, with Salomon taking a fourth-quarter charge of \$25 million to \$35 million. Phibro already has laid off 65 London employees and 18 io Singapore. An additional charge of \$60 million to \$70 million comes from Salomon's consolidation of its four New York offices into two, a move expected to save \$15 million to \$20 million. The oil-trading unit had \$34 million of losses during the first

5.20 million. The out-trading unit had 5.34 million of tosses during ite first nine months of the year. The SEC, meanwhile, charged Paul Mozer and Thomas Murphy with violating record-keeping provisions of federal securities rules in a com-plaint filed in a New York federal court. The SEC complaiot also alleged Mr. Mozer sold 46,000 shares of Salomon Inc. common stock while possessing confidential information related to the false bids. Mr. Mozer was the head of government bond trading and Mr. Murphy was the top trader. Both left the firm when Salomon disclosed in August 1991 that the SEC was investigating the Treasury scandal. (Reusers, Bloomberg)

### Chrysler Escrows Austria Subsidies

DETROIT (AP) — Chrysler Corp. will deposit \$43 million with the Austrian government in exchange for allowing its Austrian-made minivans to be sold in Europe without a tax penalty, the automaker said Wednesday. The money in escrow could eventually be used by Chrysler if it decides to double capacity of its joint-venture plant in Graz, Austria. If not, the money would go to the Austrian government. To settle a messy trade dispute, Chrysler agreed to escrow more than half the subsidy Austria provided for construction of its Eurostar joint-venture

plant. The European Community determined Austria's S89 million contri-bution to the S267 million cost of the factory was far above the 8 percent ceiling on state construction aid. Austria and the EC then agreed Chrysler could keep 14.4 percent of the subsidy but must deposit the difference into an account the automaker could draw on for future expansion.

FMC, Harsco to Merge Defense Units CHICAGO (UPI) - FMC Corp. and Harsco Corp., reacting to shrinking military budgets, said Wednesday they would combine their defense businesses.

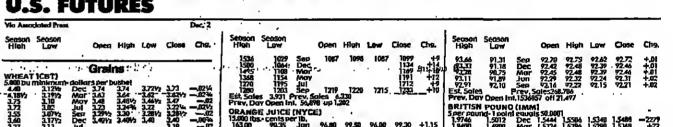
The companies plan to merge FMC's defense-systems group and Harsco's BMY Combat Systems Division, both of which specialize in tanks and which have combined sales of about \$1.2 billion and about 8,000 employees. The announcement comes a week after Martin Marietta Corp. agreed to pay \$3.05 billion for General Electric Co.'s aerospace division, also a reaction to the prospects for reduced defense spending. Key products of the merged company include FMC's Bradley Fighting Vehicle and artillery systems such as Harsco's M-109 howitzer, Advanced Field Artillery System and Multiple Launch Rocket System cartier.

### **Caterpillar Turns Sour on Quarter**

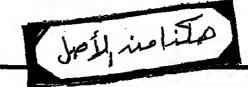
PEORIA, Illinois (UPI) - Caterpillar Inc. on Wednesday revised its fourth-quarter earnings outlook to a "modest" loss from its previous

prediction of a marginally profitable period. The revised outlook pushed down the price of Caterpillar stock — a component of the Dow. Caterpillar stock fell \$2,125, to \$54,50.

The heavy-equipment maker cited two main reasons for the projected fourth-quarter loss: a reduced sales forecast, particularly in Europe, and rising losses from Brazilian operations that include write-offs for cousolidating operations,



"That would mean the end of the European Monetary System and scriously jeopardize the Maastricht process toward monetary union," te said. It finished at 1.3965 Swiss francs, and at scriously jeopardize the Maastricht process toward monetary union," te said. It finished at 1.3965 Swiss francs, and at scriously jeopardize the Maastricht process toward monetary union," to \$1.5525 french francs. The pound rose to \$1.5525 from \$1.5485.	Est. Soles         Prev. Soles         12,509         145,00         92,30         Mory         92,25         102,30         +1,70°         1,7170°         1,
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### Page 15

### EUROPE

# **EC Steelmakers Fear a Flood** U.S. Tariffs Likely to Create Glut in Europe

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#### Bloomberg Business News

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European steelmakers, angered at the U.S. imposition of punitive tariffs on their exports of steel plate, argued Wednesday that the worst, broadest effect would be the flooding of the EC market with products that can no longer compete in America. The U.S. government on Monday imposed coun-tervaling anti-dumping duties ranging from 20 to 59 percent on rolled flat sized from 9 Enropean Commanity countries. Only German steel producers

escaped lightly, with 1 percent duties. The U.S. Commerce Department said that it had found evidence of illegal state subsidies to the steel industry from all 12 EC states.

A spokesman for Cockerill Sambre of Belgium said: The problem is everything exported to the U.S. will come back on the EC market. That could pose problems.

CSI of Spain, striking a similar note, said the measures' would force other European steel producers to concentrate their efforts on the internal European markes and lead to a general lowering of prices within the Community.

The EC Commission said the duties would have a double impact on the EC market because the Community would be flooded by exports from Eastern Europe, also hit by the U.S. duties.

The transatlantic steel war has flared up repeatedly over the past decades. The U.S. says massive subsidies -- \$69 billion in the first half of the 1980s alone - enabled European producers to dump steel on the U.S. market at rock-bottom prices.

Here are reactions, country-by-country, to the U.S. decision

· Germany. The president of the German Steel Association, Ruprecht Vondran, said the U.S. sanc-vailing d tions, although "unjustified," would have little effect percent.

there. "We welcome the fact that the EC steel producers aren't being lumped together to be made accountable as one European entity," he said.

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· France, Usinor Sacilor, one of the companies most affected by the move, said it intended to fight back through the French government, the EC Commission and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Usinor Sacilor exports 450,000 metric tons of flat steel products to the United States per year, nearly one quarter of the 2.1 million tons, worth about \$1 billion, shipped by EC producers. Washington has estimated that sub-sidies received by Usinor Sacilor amount to about 26 percent of its production costs, and is imposing. a provisional duty of that amount on its exports.

• Spain. CSI, Corporación Siderurgia Integral, stands to have 100,000 metric tons of steel exports a year impeded. CSI is in the process of merging with Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, or AHV, and the state-ownert Empresa Nacional de Siderurgia SA, or Ensidesa. AHV exports between 70,000 and 100,000 metric tons of steel annually to the United States, a spokesman said.

• Italy. Federacciai, the national steelmakers' federation, said Italian producers would not be directly hurt. Federacciai said only about 50,000 tons a year of Italian exports would be affected.

· Belgium. Cockerill Sambre must pay 30 percent duties, but exported only 148 metric tons to the United States in 1991. "We produce 4.5 million tons of steel a year," a spokesman said. "We don't care about the 148 tons or the 30 percent." Some smaller Belgian steel companies have been hit by the countervailing duties, but again the impact is minimal, Industry sources said the overall countervailing duty for plate made in Belgium was 8.48

### Coca-Cola Poland to Cut Back Adds Output Steel, Coal Sectors In Romania

may lose their jobs.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BUCHAREST - Coca-Cola Co. announced Wednesday it would

double its investment in Romania. Neville Isdell, senior vice-president for Coca-Cola's Northeast Europe and Africa region, said the company, in a joint venture with a Turkish bottler, would open a new bottling plant in the northeastern city of Galati. Coca-Cola will also

expand a plant in the Black Sea port of Constanta so that the plant, which was only bottling Coke, can produce it as well.

Investment in the Coca-Cola sys-Lowandowska. tem in Romania amounts to \$38 million so far and will rise to \$80 million by the end of 1993, said Muhtar Kent, president of Coca-Cola's Eastern and Central Europe division.

ceeded all the optimistic expectations which we had when we came into Romania little more than a year ago," Mr. Isdell said.

considerably to foreign investment since the collapse of Communism in 1989, investment has been braked by doubts about its commitment to democracy and free markets.

experience over the past year had in investing in Romania."

(Continued from first finance page)

subsidies to one side while seeking

Some 25 percent of its steel is pro-Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches duced in old fashioned open-hearth WARSAW - The Polish govfurnaces and only 7 percent by emment unveiled Wednesday a retechnologically advanced continu-ous-casting methods. structuring program for its once heavily subsidized steel and coal industries that would sharply cut Under the Communists, high ontout was maintained despite both production and employment.

high costs, through government Steel production is to drop to about 10 million tons by the year bailouts and an economic policy favoring heavy industry. 2002, from the current level of 18.5

Plans were also presented million tons, while as much as two-Wednesday to rationalize the coal thirds of the work force of 120,000 dustry that would cut up to 180,000 of 330,000 current coal-The plan is aimed at increasing mining jobs over the next eight years. Most coal miners unions production of high-quality steel that would be competitive on Westhave expressed reservations over ern markets," said the Industry the program, which was produced in consultation with them after a Ministry spokeswoman, Grazyna wave of strikes in July and August.

She said energy-saving technol-ogies would be installed in the two The Industry Ministry is boping to be able to implement the plan biggest steelworks, in Nowa Huta Jan. 1, but the deadline is April 1. and Katowice in southern Poland. Poland also said Wednesday it planned to reduce exports of raw mining products and put more effort into processing to avoid selling off its natural wealth.

"Poland must stop playing the role of Europe's raw-materials ba-sin," the Industry Ministry said in a statement outlining the fourmonth-old government's mining policy. The country is among the world's top 10 producers of hard coal, lignite, copper and silver. Poland also plans to stiffen laws bann ferro

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Exchange	Index	Wednesda		% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	104.40	104.30	+0.10
Brussels	Stock Index	5,531.99	5,550.16	-0.33
Frankfurt	DAX	1,533.96	1,544.89	-0.71
Frankfurt	FAZ	606.77	605.47	+0.21
Helsinki	HEX	846.88	860.70	-1.61
London	Financial Times 30	2,097.80	2,106.50	-0.41
London	FTSE 100	2,764.10	2,792.00	-1.00
Madrid	General lodex	209.20	212.00	-1.32
Mitan	MIB	853.00	865.00	-1.39
Paris	CAC 40	1,783.33	1,792.29	-0.50
Stockholm	Affaersvaeriden	992.35	1,002.48	-1.01
Vienna	Stock Index	346.78	346.15	+0.18
		639.50		

### Very briefly:

Union des Assurances de Paris said it would inject 1.4 billion frances (\$260 million) of new capital into its Banque Worms subsidiary: part of the funds will be reinvested in three joint companies to be created by UAP and Banque Worms, mainly in property and financial consulung.

e Bruxelles Lambert SA's chief executive, Theo Peeters, has the will be replaced by Daniel Cardon, a member of the e committee.

ney SA will cut 1,250 jobs in various sectors in the next 18 months. · Standard Chartered PLC said Patrick Gillam, the company's deputy chairman, will become chairman when Rodney Galpin retires in May. . Hoesch AG said its merger with Fried. Knapp AC can now proceed after

three of its shareholders withdrew a legal challenge to the plan. . DAF NV, the troubled Dutch carmaker, denied a published report that it may pull out of its joint truck venue with Renault in Britain.

. Granada Group PLC, the leisure and television concern, said its pretax profit more than doubled in the year ended Sept. 26, to £130.2 million (\$200 million), because of cuts in operating costs.

• Bass PLC reported a 17 percent rise in pretax profit for the year ended Sept. 30, to £501 million, but was cautious about the outlook for 1993.

Reiners, AFX, Bloomberg, AFP, AP

### Lego to Open Park in Britain

### Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COPENHAGEN - Lego A/S, maker of toy building blocks, said it would open its first family amusement park outside Denmark on the sile of the Windsor Safari Park, west of London, in spring 1996. Lego also said its second foreign park would probably be opened in the

United States around 1998.

The concept and attractions at the new park will be inspired by Legoland in Denmark, a park that contains a small world of famous buildings made of 35 million plastic Lego bricks and which is the country's major tourist attraction outside of Copenhagen.

Lego said it intended to spend 600 million kroner (\$94 million) to develop the British park. (AP, Reuters)

less \$2.65 billion of the unit's approximately \$9.2 billion of assets. systems and broadcasting to grow. Shareholder groups said everyone but Westinghouse was sure Instead, they say, Westinghouse more losses would be declared. A Financial lost time and money in a series of ill-advised ventures, includgroup of shareholders sued the ing a savings-and-loan association it company, claiming the financial must now sell; Phar-Mor Inc., the unit's woes had been purposely understated, inflating the stock price

and misleading myestors. Still, Mr. Lego resisted further steps. Westinghouse stock, which was trading in the high \$20s when be became chairman, fell to the \$9 range as pressure mounted for him either to resign or jettison the financial-services unit.

(Continued from first finance page)

Westinghouse Financial has not only been a drag on profit - it was responsible for a loss of \$1.09 billion last year - but also has caused a cash crunch in the parent corpora-

tion and hurt its credit rating. Worst house, including Mr. Lego, were on of all, critics said, worry over the the board during the 1980s and

financial unit distracted manage- approved the venture into risky fiment from helping Westinghouse's nancial businesses. Mr. Lego also angered shareholders when he and

discount pharmacy chain that filed for bankrupicy protection after an executive allegedly stole about \$10 million; and Hills Department Stores Inc., which filed for bankruptcy six months after Westinghouse lent it \$50 million.

Layoffs of more than 4,000 employees in the Baltimore electronics division in the last two years might have been avoided, some shareholders said, had investment money been better deployed. Most of the directors of Westing-

other senior managers gave them-selves millions of dollars in bonuses based on the company's 1990 unau-dited performance. In 1991, Westinghouse revised the 1990 numbers, taking a \$975 million charge against earnings that would have wiped out the bonuses. Management kept its reward anyway.

Once the company disposes of the financial services unit and sells its furniture company, two elec-tronics divisions and a real estate subsidiary to offset losses, it will be left with three technology-based businesses - electronic systems in Baltimore, environmental systems and electric power systems - and with strong businesses in transport temperature control and broad-

Strauss-Kahn said. In Paris, the agriculture minister, Jean-Pierre Soisson, said that there is not and there will not be a trade war with the United States." "That is not the intention of the French government."

Wine Tax Still on Books

WESTINGHOUSE: No Bliss in CEO's Ignorance GATT: EC to Press U.S. on Law porters, the Bush administration has not formally canceled its deci-**Growth Picture** sion to impose a tariff on white

to make progress in other areas. wine from the European Commn-"The dispute over farm trade can nity starting Saturday. But trade officials say not to worry, The New York Times reported from Washbe set aside to negotiate other aspects of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade," said the indusington. try and foreign trade minister,

Dominique Stranss-Kahn, during a visit to Kuala Lumpur. The administration agreed on Nov. 20 to lorgo the import taxes as part of the farm-subsidies deal. But "We can come back to the agri-" culture question when we have rethe extra taxes will automatically solved the 14 other issues such as take effect Saturday unless officialfree market access, financial serly canceled.

vices and a code on subsidies," Mr. Julius Katz, the deputy U.S. trade representative who has handied the issue, said that he expected the sanctions to be canceled by the end of the week. The delay was pecessary because official texts of the farm-subsidy pact were still be-Wine Tax Still on Books To the consternation of wine im-

**EC**Projection **Offers 'Bleak'** 

### Bloomberg Business News

BRUSSELS - The European Community cut its growth estimate for this year to 1.1 percent from 2.5 percent on Wednesday, and it pre-dicted a weak economy for 1993. Finance Commissioner Henning Christophersen said the EC Commission predicted "bleak" 1993 growth of between 1 percent and 1.5 percent. He said he would present to EC leaders later this month a previ-

ously announced growth initiative. Unemployment in the 12 EC member states is forecast to rise to 11 percent next year and "could even go beyond that," Mr. Christophersen said. "The improvements in unemployment which have taken place since 1986 will be wined out and we will be back to the situation we were in five years ago," he said.

casting. But the stripped-down Westinghouse will be far from the industrial giant it once was.

The ministry predicts \$4.5 bil-lion will be needed during the next "Demand in Romania has exdecade to implement the program. The government hopes part will come from the World Bank and other development funds. The rest will have to be covered by the defi-Although Romania has opened cit-ridden government budget or from the resources of the plants. A special institute will be created

next year to supervise the restructuring process.

indicated "there is no political risk

### But Mr. Isdell said Coca-Cols's 570 million to create 50,000 new aperience over the past year had jobs for those laid off. The Polish steel industry is largely ontmoded, with 18 of 26 steel-VICL (AP, Renders) works built before World War II.

### **REPUBLIC OF LEBANON REHABILITATION OF THE POWER SECTOR** PRE QUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS

For the rehabilitation of power, transmission and distribution facilities throughout Lebanon, the Republic of Lebanon has received a joint US\$ 110 million loan from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, US\$ 30 million equivalent from the Italian Government, and has applied for a US\$ 175 million from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), part of which will be applied towards the costs of rehabilitation. Negotiations are underway with other donors to secure additional funding.

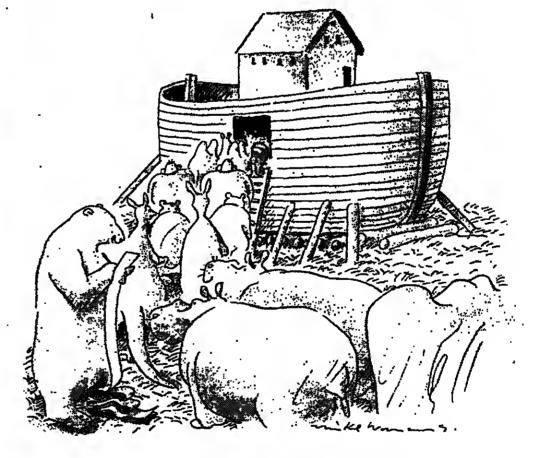
It is intended that the proceeds of the above loans will be applied to payments to prequalified contractors under contracts to be awarded for the following work packages:

- · overhaul. repair and retrofitting of boilers, steam turbines and auxiliaries of the power stations of Zouk (3 x 140 MW and 1 x 170 MW), and Jieh (2 x 60 MW and 3 x 69 MW);
- overhaul repair and retrofitting of six gas turbines at Zouk (4 x 30 MW and 2 x 20 MW);
- reconstruction, repair and retrofitting of 66kv/33kv/11kv substations (about 30);
- reconstruction of 150 kV and 66 kV overhead lines and underground. cables:
- reconstruction, repair and retrofitting of distribution networks (33 kV, 11kV and 0.4 kV lines substations) and consumer connections.

The works will be executed under the supervision of consultants appointed by Electricite du Liban, CDR under donors guidelines.

Due to the critical and urgent nature of the work packages the times allowed for bid preparation and, later, implementation at the works will be kept to a minimum. Therefore only contractors who are capable of working under tight schedules and controls need apply for prequalification and such ability will be expected to be demonstrated during the prequalification exercise. Reasons for not prequalifying any firm or consortia need not be given and no costs associated in prequalifying will be reimbursed. Invitations for bidding will only be sent to firms or consortia which are prequalified.

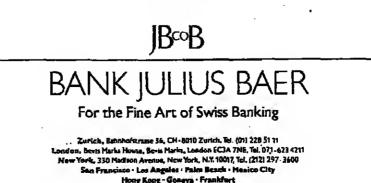
The Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) invites contracting forum or consortia interested in bidding for all of the packages, to obtain prequalification documents from the CDR, Beirut - Lebanon that will be available by December 3, 1992. Deadlines for submission of prequalification bids with all supporting material at the CDR offices in Beirut, Lebanon is 12:00 noon on December 21 1992.



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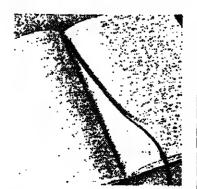
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1992

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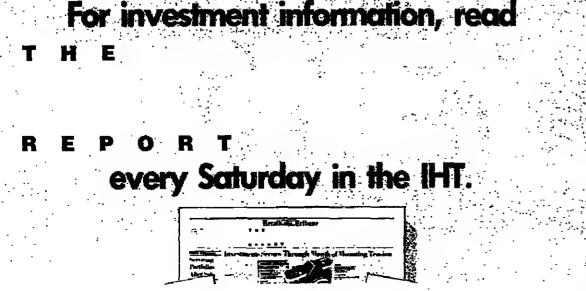
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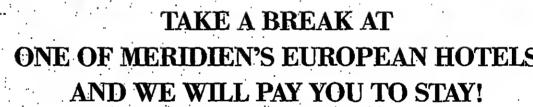
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### ASIA / PACIFIC

Page 19

### **Foreign Investors Are Running Away** From Sydney Market

cial said Wednesday.

on two different planets,"

Japanese exports in 1993.

forecast a slight rise.

The Community expects the mar-

the estimated 1.3 percent decline for.

1992, the official said, although he

did not give specific figures. Japa-nese officials said Tuesday that they

"We believe 1993 will be another

fall, more marked, against 1992," the EC official said.

The two aides will meet again in

Brussels in January. An agreement must be reached before April to allow Europe's car industry enough time to plan, the EC official said.

Last April, Japan agreed to can its new car exports to the European

Community in 1992 by about 6 percent from 1.26 million in 1991.

That was a deeper cut in exports than the forecast of a 1.5 to 2 per-

cent decline in the overall market

Japanese carmakers already face

a stagnant domestic market and so

would not welcome more cuts in

agreed upon by the two sides.

#### Bloomberg Business News

SYDNEY - Net foreign investment in Australian stocks has dropped by nearly 700 million dollars (\$480 million) in the first nine months of this year, and some analysts are saying they do not see any signs of improvement.

Data on foreign investment, released this week as part of the balls on lotage investment, receased this week as part of the national accounts, showed that net foreign investment in stocks fell by 304 million dollars in the quarter ended Sept. 30. That followed a net gain of 415 million dollars in the quarter through June and a net loss of 800 million dollars in the quarter through March

"Foreign investors continue to abandon Australia." said Bill Meischke, an analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd Australia. "Anecdotal evidence suggests that the December quarter will be one

of continuing ontflows." The All Ordinaries index, the broadest stock market indicator, slumped 9 percent in the first nine months of the year. Mr. Meischke said the departure of foreign investment reflected the

high level of privatization in other countries, which has soaked up fund

money, and shrinking growth in pension and life-insurance funding money, and shrinking growth in pension and life-insurance funds. He said some foreign investment had probably gone to high performance markets like Hong Kong — before its recent turnol. Brian Gascoigne, a trader at Prudential Bache Securities, said: "T was talking with an investment bank in the U.S. the other day and they told me they wouldn't touch Australia with a barge pole. They said they would rather invest in New Zealand."

Analysts have said Australia's strong labor unions, its high taxation and its poor productivity tend to scare off foreign investors. They said figures this week showing rising foreign debt suggest in offshore participants that the Australian dollar is likely to shomp further.

### **BA Said to Near Qantas Bid**

SYDNEY - British Airways has prepared a bid for a 49 percent stake in Qantas Airways in conjunction with Australian institutional investors, the Australian Financial Review reported Wednesday.

The publication said BA's board would meet in London on Fiday to consider the offer. The newspaper said BA had made detailed presentations to 12 fund managers and life insurers on its proposed bid and commitments will be sought if the directors approve the bid. British Airways, or any other single foreign investor, is limited to a 25 percent stake in the carrier. The Australian government has said it plans to sell 40 percent of Context to private internet, by the and of

plans to sell 49 percent of Qantas to private interests by the end of this year and float the remaining 51 percent to the public next year. Singapore Airlines and a consortium of Air New Zealand and Brierley Investments Ltd. are also expected to be bidders for the 49 percent stake in Qantas. Analysts have estimated the value of the airline at about 2 billion dollars (\$1.4 billion).

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# Japan, EC Split Over Car Quotas Compiled by Our Skell From Dispetcher TOKYO – Serious difference:

between Beijing and Scoul, Pohang Iron & Steel Co., South Korea's largest steelmaker, said Wednesday that it planned to build a cold-rolled steel sheet plant TOKYO - Serious differences over prospects for the European' in China at an estimated cost of \$500 million. car market are complicating the is--The project is POSCO's second steel-product plant

sue of Japanese suto exports to the in China. In September, POSCO agreed to build a tin-European Community, an EC offiplate factory in Shanghai. The facility, with an annual capacity of 120,000 tons, will cost \$95 million.

Talks on setting a level for EC car imports failed in Tokyo this week after the two sides disagreed sub-On Sunday, published reports in Secul had said the company had been asked by a state-run Chinese concern to form a consortium that would build a 2,400 stantially on their forecasts for the kilometer (1,500 mile) highway to link Beijing and EC car market next year, said the Hong Kong official, who requested anonymity.

In the latest deal, POSCO and the Beijing-based "It is quite a sizable difference," Zhou Gang Corp. signed an agreement on the project on Tuesday, according to Jang Byung Hyo, a POSCO spokesman. POSCO will release details on costs and the EC official said. "It makes no sense to discuss the export figures if the outlook is so different -- we are capacity after a feasibility study, he said.

Analysis said the capacity of the plant was expected to reach \$00,000 million metric tons a year, viewed as The two sides need to agree on an estimate of EC demand for cars an economically efficient size.

and bight commercial vehicles be-fore they can negotiate a figure for POSCO's big projects with China began taking shape after South Korea and China formed diplomatic relations in August. South Korea's trade with China is expected to jump in \$10 billion this year from \$5.8 billion last year. ket to shrink next year by more than

**Nomura to Reduce Staff** 

**By Cutting Back Hiring** 

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

A spokesman said the work force would be cut from the current

11,400 but there would not be layoffs. Most of the cuts will come from trimming annual hiring of college graduates to 600 from 1,000, compared with about 1,000 retirements a year. Nomma also plans to

close 18 domestic sales offices in department stores and shopping

centers manned by six or seven workers each, and to ent computer expenses by 11 billion yen (\$88.14 million), by mid-1995. The news came a week after Moody's Investor Service said it would

over ratings on Nomura's senior debt to A-1 from Aa-2 to reflect the

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

failure of the company to cut costs. Personnel expenses now make up

about 40 percent of Nomura's costs.

"POSCO appears interested in investing in dynamic economies in Asia, in particular China," said Namuh Rhee, an analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. in Seoul. It makes sense for an efficient producer such as POSCO to make steel in China, where demand is soaring, he said.

POSCO produces a greater volume of steel per manhour than any other steelmaker. It completed its fourth and final phase of expansion in October. The expansion enhanced POSCO's position as the world's third-largest steel producer by increasing the company's annual capacity to 21 million tons.

Mr. Rhee said that following the domestic expansion, POSCO was expected to have tree cash flow of 700 to 800 billion won (\$891.4 million to \$1.02 billion) per year, starting in 1993.

POSCO is planning to expand production capacity at its Vietnam-based joint-venture steel products plant to 30,000 tons by adding galvanized and corrugated sheet production lines. POSCO also has agreed with Vietnam Steel Corp. to set up a 25,000 ton-a-year color sheet plant in Hanoi.

In addition, POSCO agreed last week with Myanmar Metal Industries to build a joint-venture steel products plant in Barma producing 10,000 tons of nails, 25,000 tons of steel bars and 6,000 tons of

### Toshiba Claims First in Recycling

Theired Press Inc

TOKYO — Toshiba Corp. an-nounced Wednesday the develop-ment of the world's first technology for reclaiming fuel oil from chloride-based plastics without emit-

TOKYO — Nommers Securities Co., struggling during a stock-market shump, said Wednesday it would reduce hiring to trim its staff by 1,400 jobs over the coming three years and would cut spending on computers by about 20 percent during that period. Chloride-based plastics, ac-counting for 25 percent of all plas-tics, have posed a refuse problem because they release poisonous hydrogen chloride into the air during conventional heat decomposition.

Plastics have long been regarded as difficult-to-treat waste. In addition to sometimes generating harmful gas when beated, they do not decay when disposed of in landfills, preventing their use in land reclamation projects.

Investor	s Asia			
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5000 J A S O N 1992	D 1200 J A S ( 1992	OND 12	00 J A S 1 1992	מאס
Exchange in	dex	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong H	ang Seng	5,411.65	5,504.77	-1.69
Singapore S	traits Times	1,459.89	1,464.07	-0.29
Sydney A	Ordinanes	1,438.50	1,444.30	-0.40
Tokyo N	ildiosi 225	17,393.68	17,313.04	+0.47
Kusia Lumpur C	omposite	641.89	637.23	+0.73
		874.75	861:33	+1.56
		650.20	659,93	-1.47
		3,635.70	3,646.76	-0.30
		1,273.40	1,266.48	+0.55
		282.36	284.35	-0.70
		1,525.56	1,539.34	-0.90
Bombay N	ational Index	1,190.60	1,167.40	+1.99

### Very briefly:

Sources: Reuters, AFP

· Yanase & Co., Japan's top dealer of foreign cars, plans to sell 20,000 automobiles made by Adam Opel AG, a German unit of General Motors Corp., in the year to September 1993; it will begin selling the Opels on Jan. 1, replacing sales of vehicles made by Volkswagen AG and Audi AG.

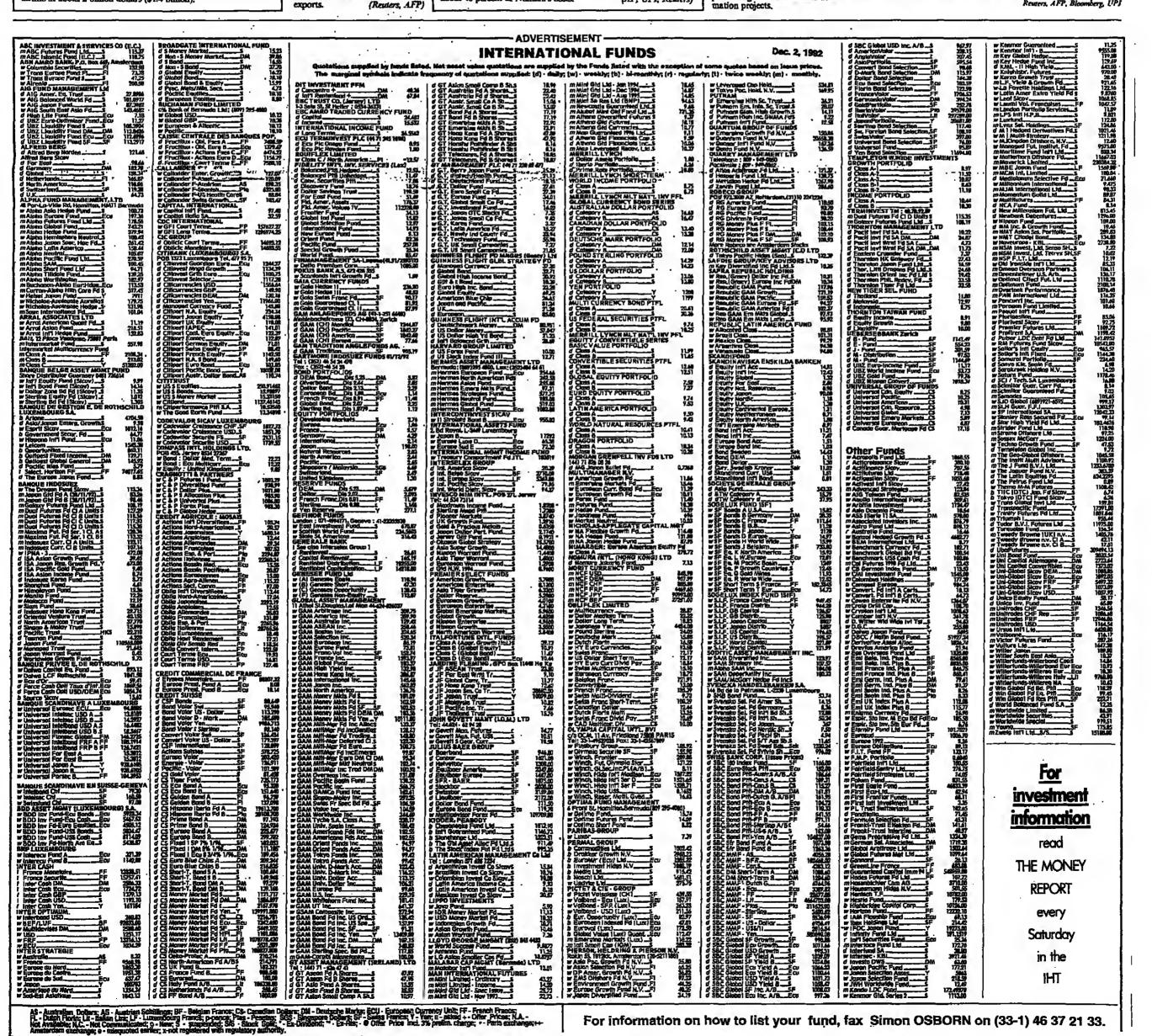
• Koyo Group Co. launched a 21.5 million yen (\$172,300) X-ray system that uses high-definition television technology and does not require film; the product allows doctors to make diagnoses directly from a moniture and could be useful for patients who cannot travel.

 The Commodity Futures Association of Japan's planning committee. approved proposals in end fixed brokerage commissions on futures trades for foreign investors and managed funds; the plan requires government approval and does not apply to domestic traders.

India named Chekravarthy Rangarajan to succeed S. Venkitaramanan as governor of the Reserve Bank, the central bank.

• France has emerged as Malaysia's top investor, pouring in \$1.62 billion in the first 10 months of this year, while the United States ranks second; with investments of \$1.28 billion, and Japan is third, with \$920 million.

Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg, UPJ



corrugated galvanized sheets.

# 🖉 U.S. Is Confident, **But Cautious, Going Into Davis Final**

SPORTS

FORT WORTH, Texas - Three of the four members of the U.S. Davis Cup team appeared relaxed and confident two days after arriv-ing for the final match against Switzerland that starts Friday. But the fourth member, John McEnroe, was a no-show at Tues-

Page 20

Pa

day's press conference. "John McEnroe won't be here at the press conference, quite frankly. just for personal reasons," said the team captain, Tom Gorman. "He'd prefer not to be in the situation where he has to answer any ques-tions of a personal oature."

The U.S. team seemed well-placed to win the Davis Cup for the second time in the last three years. -It has the No. I-ranked player in the world in Jim Courier, the No. 3 player in Pete Sampras and the No. 9 in Andre Agassi.

"We're extremely confident and have a lot of belief in each other," Agassi said.

Switzerland will have the No.

McEnroe:

Marriage

'Problems'

NEW YORK - John

McEnroe says be and his wife,

the actress Tatum O'Neal, are

But in a statement issued

through the office of his fa-

ther, Manhattan attorney John P. McEnroe Sr., be called

"wildly inaccurate" newspaper reports that they will divorce because he woo't let

O'Neal revive her film career.

other married couples do,

McEnroe said in the statement

issued Tuesday. "I intend to work hard at Inding a seasible

"solutioo that's best for our en-

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McEnroe, 33, and O'Neal, 29, have been married six years and have three children. Tatum and I are having marital problems, just as many

having trouble in their mar-

ing the U.S. Open or Wimbledon he said. "It's a different pressure. You're playing for your country and it can be a little bit nerve wracking. Courier said be has oot felt that pressure, even though he is 2-4 in Davis Cup matches,

lost the title.

that wins it."

You're one of the best players in the world. You go out there and do your best and keep your head high," Courier said. "There's oo sure, we're oot starving. We go out there and play the best we can and hopefully we can walk away with our heads up."

The best-of-five final begins Fri-day with two singles matches. The doubles will he played on Saturday, with the final two singles matches scheduled for Sunday.

Gorman has oot announced who will play singles and doubles for the U.S. team, Rosset and Hlasek will play both for the Swiss.



Jim Courier warning up for practice: "There's no pressure, we're not starving. We go out there and play the best we can."

### Average Big-League Baseball Pay: \$1.02 Million

ures are in: The average salary in baseball topped \$1 million this year for the first time, at \$1,028,667. That is a 21 percent increase from the 1991 average of \$851,492

and is up 72 percent from the 1990 average of \$597,537, the Major League Baseball Players Association said Tuesday. The \$153,955 increase was the

second highest in baseball history behind the \$177,175 rise between the 1990 and 1991 seasons. The World Series champion, Toronto, was the highest-paid team,

The Associated Press with the Blue Jays averaging a re-NEW YORK — The final fig- cord \$1,719,694 per player, according to figures distributed by the players association. Oakland, which had the top av-

erage last year at \$1,394,119, was second at \$1,446,650. They were followed by the Los Angeles Dodg-ers, at \$1,431,760; the Boston Red Sox, at \$1,430,586, and the New York Man, at \$1,430,586, and the New York Mets, at \$1,381,298.

The National League champioo Atlanta Braves were sixth at \$1,280,689, up from \$686,340 in 1991, when they were 19th. The California Angels had the most dramatie drop, going from third in

1991 at \$1,136,798 to 19th at (\$1,517,606), then second basemen \$874,056. Other teams to drop were (\$1,455,143), shortstops (\$1,142,552), San Francisco, Kansas City, Phila-third basemen (\$1,056,778) and re-lief pitchers (\$853,096). delphia, Montreal and Cleveland. Cleveland had the lowest average

The study was based on the 772 at \$326,537, less than one-fifth of players who were on active rosters or disabled lists on Aug. 31. The overall average was \$1,084,408 on opening day, according a study by The Asso-ciated Press. The average goes down during the season because older players are released and replaced by younger players with lower salaries. Management's Player Relations

Committee computed the average at \$1,012,424 because it treats signing bonuses differently from the union.

# Japan's Giants Sign **Barfield**, Bonds and Yanks Still Talking

the chance to earn another \$1 mil-

games with the Dodgers last sea-

son, his first with them, and hit .228

with five home runs and 32 RBIs.

Atlanta Braves and Gregg agreed to a one-year contract worth \$375,000.

And Greg Swindell became the

the Cubs' general manager, Larry

Guzman, who has spent his en-tire career with the Rangers, had two strong years after missing 1989

with a torn rotator cuff and spend-ing 1990 in the minors on mjury

rehabilitation assignments.

Cincinnati claimed first baseman Tommy Gregg on waivers from the

Davis, 30, played in just 76

lion if he's healthy.

1

The Associated Press

Jesse Barfield, a 12-year veteran of major league baseball who won the American League's home ruo title with 40 in 1986, will play for the Yomiuri Giants next season, the Tokyo club said Wednesday.

In the United States, it appeared that Barry Bonds, the two-time most-valuable player in the National League, was close to signing with the New York Yankees, while free-agent pitcher Jose Guzman and the Chicago Cubs had agreed to a four-year deal worth \$14.35 million and the San Francisco Giants fired their long-time manager,

And Greg Swinden became the first free agent offered arbitration; he and the Reds may now continue to negotiate through Jan. 8. The Giants fired Craig as their manager and hired Bob Quinn as their general manager. Quinn was fired by the Reds last month. Roger Craig. Barfield, 33, a free agent, played in 30 games and had a batting aver-age of .137 last season, his third full year with the Yankees. Before that, Craig, the fourth-wioningest manager in the Giants' history, was swept aside by the team's new owners seek, who are seeking to rejuvehe played nine years for the Toronnate the club's flagging fortunes. to Blue Jays.

"I had seven great years, seven of the greatest years of my life," Craig told the Los Angeles Times. "I have The Giants, who finished in a second-place the with the Hanshin Tigers in the six-team Central no regrets and oo bitterness. Guzman, a 29-year-old right-hander, was 16-11 with a 3.66 League, said Barfield had signed a one-year contract but declined to earned-run average for the Texas discuss details.

Rangers last season. His signing The contract was estimated at \$1.7 million, Kyodo News Service means the Cubs won't attempt to re-sign Greg Maddux, the National League Cy Young Award winner. "Our offer is off the table," said reported Orestes Destrade, a former ma-

jor leaguer who helped the Seibu Lions win the Japan Series title, has said that he will oot play in Japan next season because of family ill-ness, the Pacific League team said. Destrade, 30, won the league home run title this year for the

third time. In New York, Bonds's agent talked late into the night with the

Guzman, who made \$1,465,000 last season, gets a \$1.5 million sign-ing bonus, \$3,125,000 in each of the Yankees' general manager, Gene Michael, and the sides were schedoext two seasons and \$3.3 million uled to negotiate again Wednesday. Earlier, Eric Davis returned to the Los Angeles Dodgers with a big cut from the \$3.1 million he made

each in 1995 and 1996. He said he turned down higher offers, including one from the Yanlast season, agreeing to a one-year deal for \$1 million guaranteed and

Himes.

kees, and chose Chicago "because it is one team | have always liked."

Wanderlusting

PARIS - An Armenian women's basketball team was stranded here Wednesday, unsure of its destination after being thrown

out of the European club competition. The Adis Aboyan team from Yerevan tried to fly to Mirande, in the south of France, on the day of last week's game, but

By George Vecsey New York Times Service N EW YORK - At the time Dennis Byrd of the New York Jets went down with a broken

oeck, there were four of us in a car beading toward an art exhibition on Long Island. Talk about risk. Foolish young people in expen

of Brooklyn. And yet in our car, we were talking about sailing and 6. 7th in the same sentences. If Dennis Byrd - or of the most gentle and courteous men ever met in a football locker room - had been in that car, he would surely have

bly have denied could ever happen. We all live with denial. As the robot jetliner pilot would say, "Nothing can go wrong, go wrong, go wrong." In retrospect; Mike Plant's death was probably

preventable. If somebody had forced him to regis-ter the serial oumbers of his coded electronic beeper, if somebody had recognized that he was

boense and pay men to punch each other in the head, to create the minideath of another buman

Of Athletes and Risk, and the Inevitable Saddening Toll

If I were king of the world, I would, such the button on professional boxing. But when I meet a decent and comments when I meet a

I don't think society, whatever that means, should being.

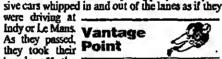
Designated hitters were the high-est-paid, averaging \$2,415,591, fol-lowed by first basemen (\$2,270,011), starting pitchers (\$1,558,702), catch-ers (\$1,584,654) and outfielders

### Toronto's figure. The Houston Astros were next-to-last at \$556,921. There were 14 teams averaging \$1 million or more last season, up from eight in 1991, the first year that any team topped \$1 million.

He said both he and O'Neal have hired attorneys to deal with their marital problems. O'Neal's publicist in Los Angeles, Steve Huvane, said she had no comment.

"This is a very painful time for me, and, I'm sure, for Ta-tum as well," McEnroe said. "However public are our professional activities, cur personal problems are private and, for the sake of our children, 1 will make every effort to safeguard the family's privacy.

Therefore, I will make no further public comment and would urge our families, friends and others to do the same."



bands off the wheel to make obscene gestures, and they took

their eyes off the road to mouth vulgar words. By coincidence, in the car, we were talking about another form of danger. Our friend is an avid sailor, a woman who loves being out on the open salt water with a friendly breeze, who has seen the bays turn violent with capricious winds, who has seen people take chances for a few extra seconds, a few extra yards. ing is a sport for the comfortable, for people

with money and leisure time. It would seem to have almost nothing in common with boxing, a violent sport that produces boxers like Mike Tysoo and Riddick Bowe from the desperate streets joined in the conversation about taking risks in a sport you love. So, for that matter, would Riddick Bowe, a gracious man who has brought hope to his

large family by winning the heavyweight title. We were talking about Mike Plant, a competitor at the cutting edge of his sport, which is sailing the largest bodies of water, single-handedly. Plant lived by his nerve, and apparently died alone at

sea, about a month ago. Mike Plant enjoyed testing himself, over and over again, the way Amelia Earbart did at the controls of her airplane, the way mountain-climb-ers do, the way football players do when they aim their belinets and their spinal cords at another buman being. Flant's ultimate challenge was to cootrol a ocw

and finicky sailboat on the Atlantic Ocean, heading for a race in France, a race that would claim another sailor.

Plant was still learning his ship when something happened, something sudden, something violent, something mysterious, something he would probarushing out to sea without knowing his new ship, if somebody had been in charge of monitoring his progress, hour by hour. But it is a big ocean, and Mike Plant was in a hurry.

THE FOUR OF US in the car discussed the 1 procedures that could be tightened, to protect impetuous competitors like Mike Plant. But not one of us questioned the validity of single-handed offshore sailing. We understood. Somebody will push the limits.

Maybe sailors learned something from Mike Plant's rush to get into open waters with an untested boat. I don't know what the lesson is from Dennis Byrd's injury. He ran into a team-mate oo a totally legal and mundane pass rush.

When I later heard about Dennis Byrd, 1 thought about Mike Plant and I thought about Riddick Bowe. 1 am an abolitionist about boxing. I wonder if I am a bypocrite. .

Nothing would make me stop people from sail-ing dangerous waters, or climbing forbidding mountains, or flying above the unforgiving ground. I wouldn't trust myself to control a plane, but every summer 1 sit behind my friend Alastair in a glider, over the weathered hills of Wales, and I am glad humans learned to fly.

Personally, I find American football to be an unappealing blend of violence and tedium and blather. But I love watching soccer players trip and kick and shove each other every Sunday morning on television, live from Italy.

Hey, it's a rough world. I wouldn't demean a gallant athlete like Dennis Byrd by wondering why men play football. I think I understand, Besides, it's safer than driving on the highway, being passed by foolish young people in expensive CRIS

snow delayed departure to Paris and the connecting flight to Toulouse was missed.

Another plane got it to Biarritz, but oot until midnight, still far from the game and long after the it should have finished.

In the first round, Adis Aboyan's opponent from Czechoslovak was oot given clearance to fly to Armenia. In the second round, the Armenians took a bus to Belgium, a five-day, 6,000-kilometer (3,700-mile) journey, and got there just 15 minutes before the game was to start. It was to play next in Pescara, Italy.

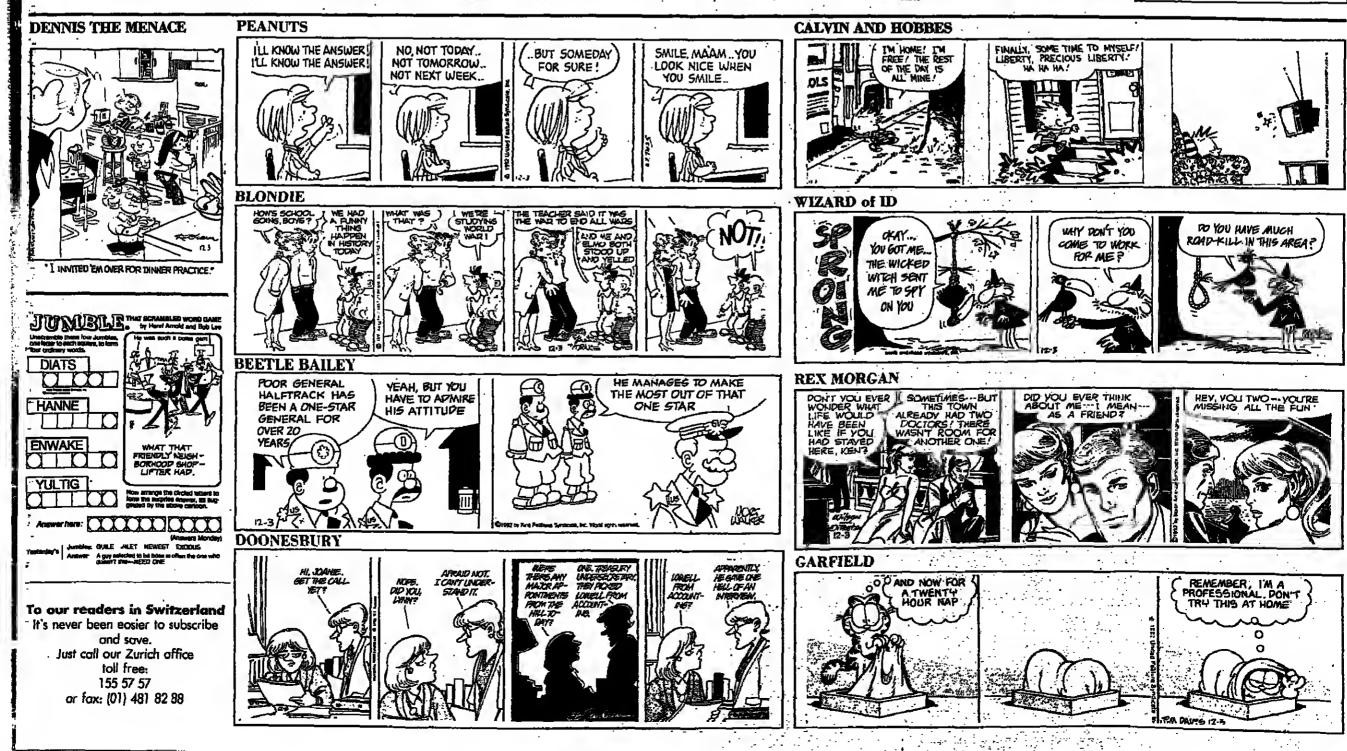
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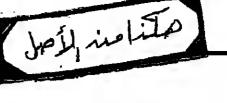
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"They said they would see if they could get tickets to Italy but, if not, they hoped the Italians would come to Armenia instead," a FIBA spokesman said. "You can't run a European competition like that."





The Associated Press



SPORTS BASKETBAL

The Shaq Is Shackled In Seattle

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The Associated Press The Shaq Attack snagged a tooth in Scattle.

Shamille O'Neal, the sensational rookie for the Orlando Magic, began his first West Coast trip as a National Basketball Association player by scoring a season-low nine points on 4-for-11 shooting from the field and six misses in seven free throws Tuesday night. As a result, the SuperSonics beat the Magic, 116-102.

It was one of those nights where I had the opportunities, but couldn't

#### NBA HIGHLIGHTS

get the ball to fall," O'Neal said. "Scattle's defense didn't do any-thing that we haven't seen already." Ricky Pierce scored 27 points for the SuperSonics, who used a small lineup most of the time to thwart the tookie who took a 23.6-point average into the game. "He's strong, he can run and

jump, but he has to work on his free throws " Pierce said. Knicks f01, Trail Blazers 85:

New York followed is 37-point victory at home over defending champion Chicago with a rout of Port-land, the top team in the Western Conference

Kevin Duckworth scored 18 points for Portland, which shot just 34.6 percent. The Knicks improved their second at Madison Square Garden to 7-0 and are the only unbeaten NBA team at home.

Cavaliers 111, Celtics 101: Brad Daugherty returned from a nino-game layoff and scored 27 points as Cleveland stopped visiting Bos-ton's three-game winning streak: The Celtics had a 57-55 lead ear-

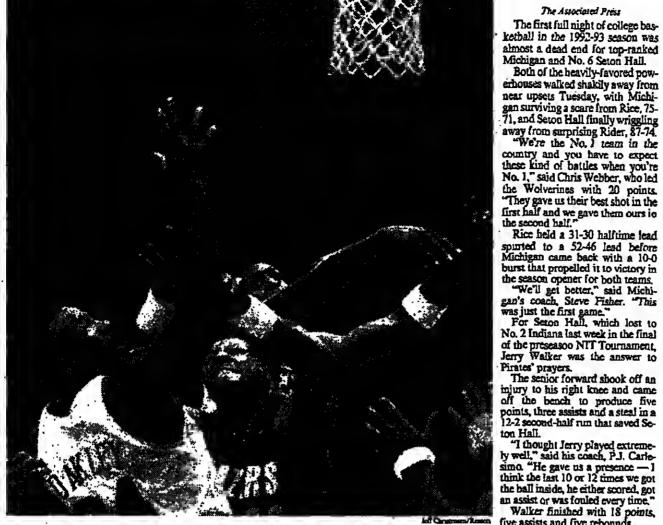
ly in the third quarter, but the Cavaliers took control with a 14-2 run. Bullets 119, Spurs 106: Harvey Grant keyed a 19-0 run in the first quarter with 10 of his 27 points against San Antonio, and Michael Adams set a pro record for 3-point baskets as Washington ended its four-game losing streak.

Adams, playing for the first time since pulling a groin muscle Nov. 24 against New York, made the 795th 3-pointer of his seven-year career to move past former ABA star Louie Dampier into first place. Hawks 119, Pacers 107: Rookie

Adam Keefe had 16 points and 14 rebounds, both season highs, and Dominique Wilkins scored .31 points for Atlanta, his eighth 30point performance in 13 games. Keefe, the No. 1 pick from Stan-

ford, scored seven points in the first 1:40 of the fourth quarter as the Hawks took an 89-79 lead.

Indiana's Reggie Miller, who set a club record with 57 points Saturday against Charlotte, was limited to 21 points on 5 of 14 shooting.



Kevin Duckworth ran into a thicket of Knicks, headed by Charles Oakley, as New York's thorny No. 3 Kansas 76, Georgia 65; defense stopped Western Conference-leading Portland, 101-85, in Madison Square Garden. Kansas scoret just 26 second half

### Jordan Misses Second Game

The Associated Press CHICAGO - Michael Jordan was not able to play in the Chicago Bulls-Boston Celtics game Wednesday night be-cause of his sprained foot. Jordan tried to practice

Tuesday with his foot taped, but took only a few jump shots before leaving the court. He thought he could put

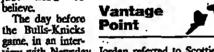
the cape on, step on the court and everything would be all right," said the Bulls' coach, Phil Jackson.""It wasn't all right, and that concerned him. He wanted to Hilve another look at it." "your"

Jordan had a magnetic resonance imaging scan done on the foot. The Bulls' trainer, Chip Schaefer, said the test showed no previously unknown injury but confirmed a sprained left arch.

NEW YORK - Michael Jordan really said this N after Saturday night's dreadful 37-point loss to the New York Knicks: "If we play better, I think we can beat this team without a problem."

Jordan has to believe the Chicago Bulls are better than the Knicks. He's Michael Jordan. If he doesn't believe, who will? But "without a problem?" That's just hard to

New York Times Service



view with Newsday, Jordan referred to Scottie Pippen's recent assessment of the Knicks, in effect, as merciy a new collection of players the Bulls had already beaten when they were with previous trans-Jordan made it clear that he agreed with Pippen,

and that flawed sense of condescension is convucing evidence that the Bulls are not going to win a third straight championship this season unless they make a major deal before the February trading deadline.

The worst thing a defending champion team can do

to win games at home. The National Basketball Association has more com-

titive teams than it has ever had since expansion. The Bulls needed to move to stay a step or two ahead of the competition, and they did not. -

They needed to bring in another player of impact to ease the colossal post-Olympic burden on their Jor-dan-Pippen exacta, and they did not.

Without getting hysterical and suggesting that the Bulls are no longer formidable, they could still surely have used a 6-foot-10 (2.08-meter), sweet-passing Croat whom Jordan and Pippen went out of their way to scorn last summer in Barcelona.

In a league in which rookies like Anthony Avent and Robert Horry have become productive starters, and several other heralded first-year talents are runming armick, few could make a case against Toni Kukoc, the so-called European Magic Johnson, being a vast improvement over Trent Tucker when Jordan imps off after straining the bottom of his foot.

After Chicago defeated Portland in six games in last June's NBA finals, the Trail Blazers had lost two of the last three championship series. If they could not beat

SIDELINES

In fact, precisely the same thinking enabled the kinks, it is clear they are higger, deeper, better, it is a sulls to finally exorcise their demons in Detroit two stretch to say Gerald Wilkins makes the now strug-Bulls to finally exorcise their demons in Detroit two seasons ago after they had been shown the playoff exit by the bully Detroit Pistons for three successive years.

The title team equation is the essence of fragility. It is what the Bulls have had for two years, and what the Blazers, the Knicks, the Cleveland Cavaliers and the Phoenix Suns with playoff wild card Charles Barkley will be trying to grasp next spring.

"It's not as if they proved we didn't belong on the court with them last year," said Clyde Drealer of the Blazers before Portland played the Knicks here Trasday night.

THE BLAZERS added Rod Sunckland to ease the A playmaking burden on Terry Porter, who was not up to it at championship level. They signed a Golden State refugee, Mario Elie, a one-time member of the 10-day-contract club who has become quite the useful utilityman.

It appears that Cliff Robinson is completing the same evolution to stardom that took Pippen and Horace Grant three years apiece in Chicago. All of which is why the Blazers believe they could handle the next time and cago had it not been for IC ICY S Back East, the Knicks matched up well against the the pond by Jordan and Pippen? Bulls last May, and even while they work out the Come playoff time, they will regret oot having him.

gling Cavaliers more fearsome, but it should be remembered that last season's push to the Eastern Conference finals was the team's first taste of playoff SUCCESS

As the Chicago press is already disgustedly harping on, off-season acquisitions by the Bulls' general man-ager, Jerry Krause, were 31-year-old Rodney McCray, whose production last season in points, assists, rebounds, steals and blocked shots were his worst since he was a rookie, and Tucker, oow with his fourth team in one season plus a month.

"You've got to remember that our nucleus is still young," Jordan said. "He wanted to add a couple of veterans who could come in and comprehend the system.

Actually, Krause wanted Dallas's Derek Harper, but feared salary-cap complications would interfere with the eventual importing of Kukoc. Is it the fault of Kranse that Kukoc, whom he has

pursued vigorously for three years, remains under contract in Italy? Or would the impressionable 23-year-old Jordan worshipper have already been in Chi-

**Bulgaria Defeats Israel** 

In World Cup Qualifier

Condescending and Standpat, Bulls May Be Headed for Fall By Harvey Araton 1991-92 regular season. They have struggled mightily

Kansas debut. No. 4 Duke 110, Canisius 62: Grant Hill scored a career-high 28 points, hitping 12 of 13 shots from the floor, as Duke began its bid for a third straight national title. time.

**2** Powerhouses Tested in Openers

Michigan Scrapes By Rice,

Seton Hall Holds Off Rider

Thomas Hill tallied 15 of his 22 points for the Blue Devils in the second half, while Bobby Hurley second half, while Bobby Hurley added 17 and Cherokee Parks 16. The victory was the 49th in Duke's last 50 home games. No. 7 North Carolina 119, Old Dominion 82: Donald Williams scored 21 points and Eric Montross off the bench to produce five added 20 as North Carolina, shoot-

ing 86 percent in the second half, rolled to victory. The Tar Heels, playing without injured poiot guard Derrick Phelps, shot 75.4 percent on 43 of

points --- "We stunk it up for 20 assists while committing only one turnover. minutes," said its coach, Roy Wil-

Petey Sessoms paced Old Doliams - and might have had more minion, the defending Colonial Athletic Association champs, with of a problem had visiting Georgia not shot 11-for-22 from the free 20 points. throw line. Richard Scott led the winners North Carolina has won 26 of its

with 18 points and hit a follow shot last 27 season openers and 30 of 32 under coach Dean Smith. No. 10 Iowa 100, Mississippi Valto end a seven-minote second-half

ley State 69: Acie Earl scored 23 points and blocked six shots, and **COLLEGE BASKETBALL** Chris Street added 17 points in lowa's romp at home.

scoring drought, while junior col-lege transfer Darrin Hancock had The Delta Devils hung tough early, trailing by 19-14 after Al-phonzo Ford's jumper with 12:05 left in the first half. But Iowa went 14 points and eight rebounds in his oo a 10-4 tear to open a 29-18 cushion, and led by 49-28 at half-

> Ford led all scorers with 39 points.

No. 13 Georgia Tech 112, Florida A&M 83: Sophomore Travis Best scored 22 points and ignited a spurt early in the second half that carried the Yellow Jackets to victory.

Florida A&M trailed hy only 52-45 at halftime, but Georgia Tech had subsequent runs of 16-5 and 17-2 to put the game out of reach. Best made 6 of 10 field goals,

including 4 of 6 from 3-poiot range. Forward DeLon Turner scored 19 points for the Rattlers.

No. 17 Syracuse 97, Cornell 65: Lawrence Moten's 29 points --- 18 of them in the first half - helped Syracuse crush its lvy League oeighbor for the 24th straight time.

Orangemen won their season opener for the 16th time in coach Jim Boeheim's 17 seasons. Cornell, which has lost by an average of 27 points during its long streak against Syracuse. got 16 points from senior guard Jeff Gaca. The Big Red closed to 24-23 with eight minutes to play in the half but Syracuse went on an 11-1 run

Freshman John Wallace added

17 points and 10 rebounds as the

Page 214

and was not threatened again. No. 18 Michigan St. 121, Morehead St. 53: Shawn Respert scored a career-high 32 poiots, including 22 in the first half, to help the Spartans to a record-setting vic-

The 121 points broke the Michigan State record of 118 against: Oklahoma in 1963, Its victory mas-gin record was safe, though: lo 1902, the Spartans beat Alma, 102-

The 68-point defeat was the worst ever for Morehead State. The previous worst came in 1969 when the Eagles lost to Jacksonville, 117-

No. 21 New Mexico St. 73, E. New Mexico 64: Corey Rogers. substituting for injured point guard Sam Crawford, scored 16 points to' pace the unbeaten Aggies to their fourth victory of the season,

No. 22 Cincinnati 87, Texas. Southern 44: Nick Van Exel scored 21 points and Enk Martin had in with 19 in Cincinnau's romp.

It was the 36th consecutive home-opener victory for the Bearcats, as well as their largest winning margin in an opener since 1962, when they defeated DePauw, 97-



is take anything for granted. Seasons change. Teams the Bulls in June 1992, what reason was there for their change. Attitudes change. The 1992-93 Bulls do not management to think they could, with the same oucle-have the air of invincibility they had for the entire us of talent, beat them in 1993?

### SCOREBOARD

### BASKETBALL

Major College Scores EAST Boston U. 79, UC krvine 70 Becknell 97, Mount St. Mary's, Md. 73 Dekyeran 77, Ruthers 69 Draxel 84, Lehkoh 77 Ducuezne 76, Penn St. 45 Pairfield 77, Folicheim Dicklason 40 George Washington 76, Monsmauth, N.J. 54 Hartford 64, Dartmouth 61 Holy Cross 72, Horyand 72 Manhottam 80, Molstra 56 Northpostern 98, Army 57 Princeton 84, Laforette 45 Major College Scores Princeton 65. Lotavette 48 Providence 57. Brown 57 Rhode Island 85, Fordham 59 Seton Hati 57, Rider 74 Siena 42, Morist 40 SL Bonaventure 82, Novv 74 SL Peneverture 83, Novv 74 Sl Peter's 72, Att.-E, Shore 61 Svracuse 97, Cornell 65 Towagn 51, 71, Loyola, McL 61 Verman 51, 71, Loyola, McL 61 Vermani 52, Yale 70 Vinainia 74, Penn 68 Morris Se

SOUTH Alabamo ALM 121, Alabamo Al Alabamo SOUTH e 5t. 120, 20T Fiorida 70, Steason 52 George Mason 74, Margan 51, 63 Georgia Tech 112, Florida A&M 53 Grambling St. 62, Texas Coll. 79, OT Howard U. 63, Paine 66 James Modison 101, Purman 75 LSU 83, McNiesso 51, 72 Mars Hill \$6. W. Carolina 74 Marshall 80, Pitt.-Johnstown 54 Maryland 103, Md-Bollimore Co Mercer 82, Brewton-Porker 40 Middle Tenn. 84 Livingstone 74 Alexication St. 80. Austin Pear 73 Mississippi 31. av. Austrin Febr 13 Autray 51. 52, Campbellsville 80 N.C. Charlotte 85. N. Carolino A&T 73 N.C. Witmington 96. N. Carolino 52. 84 NE Louisiano 87, Ark-Mantice Nicholis 51, 85, Sering Hill 48 icelio 75 Nicholis St. 85, Spring Hill 44 N. Carslino 119, Old Dominion 32 SE Louisiona 79, Bearlist Christian 43 Samtord 73, Belhoven 59 S. Carolino 91, Florida Tech 46 S. Florida 82, Bethune-Cookman 55 Southern U. 106, Paul Guian 83 Tenu-Martin 82, Oakland City 71 Tenu-Martin 82, Oakland City 71 Tenuesci 61, 20 Automat 43 Tengessee SI. 70. Jockson St. 63 Tengessee Tech 111, Clinch Volley 60 V/A) 91, Bluefield Coli, 63 th 193. New Hom Wake Forest 81, Rockord 62 William & Marv 81, N.C.-Greensboro 74, 207 MLOWEST Akron 75, Monsfield 55

Aston 75, Marshed 55 Ball St, 81, Lindenwood 57 Bowling Green 81, Heidelbers 59 Cant, Michigan 91, Lake Superior Cincinnati 87, Texas Southurn 44 DePaul 193, Chicago 51, 68 52 62 DePayl 103, Chicago St. 68 Detroit Mercy 15, Warne, Mich. M E. Illinois 71, Moline 63 Evanswille 62, Missouri-Rolto 73 Illi-Chicagoo 92, Marth Park 62 Indiana 51, 72, Butler 54 Jawa 108, Mist, Volley 51, 49 Jawa 108, Mist Volley 51, 49 Jawa 108, Mistan 54, 51 Kansos 74, Gearata 45 Kansos 74, Gearata 45 Kansos 74, Gearata 45 Mistani 103, Silpersy Rock 53 ne, Mich. 85 Michigas 54, 121, Marthead St. 53 Missouri 163, Silpoery Rock 53 N. Illiopit & Illiopicy Westyn 66 Northwestern 101, Chicago 50 Ohle 52, 77, Ohla U, 81 SE Missouri 64, Wa.-Graen Bay 65 SW Missouri 51, 42, Ma.-Konsos City 64 Volkaralso 64, Air Force 58 W. Illionis 73, N8, Illiolis 71 Wit-Mitwouree 84, W. Alichison 75 Xavier, Ohle 113, Huntington 73 SOUTHWEST Ark-Little Rock & Delta SL SP Barylor 97. Sem Hauston St. 64 Louisiano Coll, IDI, Protrie View 96 Archigon 75. Rice 71 Oklaharno Coll, IDI, Protrie View 96 Archigon 75. Rice 71 Oklaharno SL 26, Midwestorn SL, Texos 74 Southern F.Austik 91, Texos Wesleyon 72 Texos Christian 64, Louisiano Tech 58 Texos All, Orol Roberts 97 Texos Christian 64, Louisiano Tech 58 Texos Arlineton 19, Concordia, Texos 84 Texos Arlineton 19, Concordia, Texos 84 Texos Arlineton 91, Concordia, Texos 84 Texos Arlineton 90, Concordia, Texos 84 Texos Arlineton 90, Concordia, Texos 84 Texos Arlineton 90, Concordia, Texos 84 Texos Arlineton 80, Concordia, Texos 84 Texos Arlineton 80, Concordia, Texos 84 Texos Arlineton 80, Actizona 51, 90 California 97, Sonorhento 54, 65 Colorade 72, Colorado 51, 63 E. Washinaton 82, Portland 80 Fresno 51, 77, CS Northridoe 47 Ganzoop 93, Whitman 57 Loyola Marymount 80, Notre Dame, Calif. 77 Montona 51, 87, Carvall, Mont. 39 N, Arizona 87, 51, Marya, Col. 77 Mevada 81, Albortson 64 New Mexica 83, Albortson 64 New Mexica 83, Albortson 64 New Mexica 85, Namer 4, Col. 77 SOUTHWEST N. Arizona 29, St. Mary's, Col. 79 Mevado 31, Albertson 48 New Maxico 33, M.Msc.Highlands 54 N. Maxico 33, N.Msc.Highlands 54 N. Maxico 33, N.Msc.Highlands 54 Oregon 31, 77, Pocific U. 42 S. Utah 40, Mantana 53 Sam Diego 55, San Diego 51, 40 San Francisco 80, Humboldi 54, 53 Santo Ciara 71, San Jose 51, 54 Sauthern 62, Mantana Tech 62 Washinaton 130, CSU-Chico 47 Weber 51, 98, BYU-Howard 88 TOURNAMEENTS Lopechick Maxmonial Tournement Lapchick Mamorial Tournam First Royad Iana 80, Columbia 68 Si, John's 101, St, Francis, NY 68 NBA Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE 
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 • TRANSACTIONS BASEBALL Arearican Learner BOSTON-Arred to two-year contracts with ally Hatcher, outfielder, and Scatt Fletcher. Infleider. SEATTLE-Stand Mike Felder, outfield-er, to two-year contract, Normed Poul. lead vice president of business development. Pittsburgh vice president of busiless development. TEXAS-Manuel Perry Hill builden cooth. TORONTO-Agreed to hwy-year contract with Dornell Cales. Infletider-outfletider. Notioed Leepse ChilCAGO CUBS-Agreed to Jour-year contract with Jose Guzman, pitcher. CINCINNATI-Agreed to tourveer con-CINCINNAL — Agreed to source contract track with John Smiller and one-year contract, with Dwayne Henry, stichers. Put Tom Boitor, pitcher, on unconditional release waivers, Nomed Fersusan Jenkins pitching cosch of Contranaoux SL. Cloimed Towning Gregs, first baseman, off waivers from Alanka Broves and Begenaryoff waivers from Allacia Browsond agreed to one-year contract with him. HOUSTON-Agreed to four-year contract with Doub Orobek, pitcher. L.A. DODGERS-Agreed to one-year contract with Eric Davis, autilitider. MONTREAL—Sent Dave Stmans, pitcher, autright is Ottawa. IL. PITTSBURGH—Hanned Bilt Bryk special ca-San Jase sistent to scauting director; Tem Barnerd, Mi-chael Williams, Jim Nelson and Devid Kilpstein scauting supervisors; and Ron King and Kevin Towers notional scouting crosscheckers. SAN FRANCISCO— Named Bab Quinn senior vice president and general measure and signed him to three-year contract. Named Larry Baer executive vice president. -BASKETBALL **Hatlengi Baskstboll Association** 

CLEVELAND-Activitied Brod Dough-erty, center, from injured list, Put Jay Gui-dinger, center, on injured list. CRICKET FIRST TEST vs. New Zoolond, Last Doy

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5 17 1 11 67 116 TUESDAY'S RESULTS

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chet [18] 2 J.Mutlen (6), Stevens (18); Berg	
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Berehowsky (1), Lefebvre (1), Krushlen-	
ysk) (8); Todd (4), Stastny (4), Richer (70) 2	
Holik 14), McKay (7), Daneyka 11), Ciper 13).	
Shots on good-Toronio (an Terreri) 11-24-	
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### SOCCER

GERMAN CUP GearterTeals Hertha BSC Berlin 2 FC Nurembors 1 Chemnitz FC 2 SV Werder Breman 1. OT Carl Zetts Jenz 0, Boyter Leverkusen 2 ENGLISH LEAGUE CUP Third Round Replay

Arsenal 2, Derby 1 Fourth Rosed Combridge United 1, Oldham 0 Liverpool 1, Crystal Poloce 1 INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

### **Australian Cricket Players Fined** MELBOURNE (AP) — Australia's captain, Allan Border, and pace bowler Merv Hughes both were fined Wednesday after being found guilty of dissent during the first cricket test against the West Indies in Brisbane.

Border was fined \$1,400 by the International Cricket Council's match referee, Raman Subba Row — the highest fine imposed on any cricketer in the world since the ICC introduced its ocw code of conduct 12 months ago. That was half Border's match fee; Hughes was fined \$280, 10 percent

of his match fee. Both were charged by unpires Steve Randell and Terry Prue with disputing a decision Tuesday afternoon as Australia played to a draw.

### PGA Acts to Speed Up Slow Players PALM HARBOR, Florida (AP) - The U.S. PGA Tour Policy Board

has adopted tougher, more stringent guidelines involving slow play in pro golf tour events that, subject to ratification, could go into effect at the Doral Open in March.

The new guidelines reduce from 45 to 40 seconds the time a player is allowed over a shot.

A player would be first warned after he was deemed to be out of position and had taken more than 40 seconds over a shot. On the second violation during a round, he would be penalized one stroke and fined \$1,000. With the third violation, he would be fined another \$1,000 and penalized a second stroke. The fourth violation calls for disqualification.

### For the Record

The National Football League, reacting to the possibility that heavyweight champion Riddick Bowe might defend his title at halftime on a rival TV broadcast, said it will adhere strictly to a 20-minute interval at the Soper Bowl, a reduction of 12 minutes from last year. (WP)

### Ouotable

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• Rick Majerus, University of Utah basketball coach: "They talk about the economy this year. Hey, my hairline is in recession, my waistline is in inflation. Altogether, I'm in depression."

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CHANTELE ....

Reuters TEL AVIV — Barcelona striker Hristo Stoichkov, threatened with insu under pressure early on, but being dropped for disciplinary reasons, set up Bulgaria's opening goal Wednesday in a 2-0 over Israel in a World Cup qualifying match. The victory gave Bulgaria six

points from four matches and a tie with Sweden atop the European Group 6. But Sweden has a match in hand, while France is two points behind hut also with a match in hand.

Dimitri Panev, to back down on his threat to leave out Stoichkov and defender Trifon Ivanov after they returned to Spain to play for their clubs last weekend.

His decision proved a wise one when Stoichkov put Nasko Sirakov clear in the 55th minute and Sirakov neatly lobbed the through ball over Israeli goalkeeper Bonny Ginzburg.

Bulgaria ensured its victory sev-en minotes from the end of the match when Lyuboslav Penev took advantage of a mistake in the Israeli penalty area to score with a low, eft-font shot.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 8)

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Israel, beaten in all three of its the visitors came closest to scoring, in the 17th, minute when Sirakov's curling shot was well saved. Israel had two clear chances at

the start of the secood half, wheo Felix Halfon, making his debu) for the team, and Liverpool's Ronny Rosenthal were stopped by excellent saves from goalkeeper Borislaw Mihailov.

 Torsten Guetschow, the Dyna-The possibility of losing valuable mo Dresden striker publicly jeered points forced the Bulgarian coach, after admitting that he had spial for former East Germany's Stars security police, has quit the Buildesliga. The first division team Dynamio

said Wednesday that Guetschow had joined Turkey's UEFA Cup team, Galatasaray, which is now coached by Kaiserslautern's former trainer, Karl-Heinz Feldkamp.

• The High Court in Italy has ruled that soccer players can bring criminal prosecutions against op-ponents who cause injury by dangerous play. The ruling was made in a case brought by an amateur player whose leg was broken when he was fouled in a match in 1985,

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# **ART BUCHWALD**

### Unchristian Remarks

WASHINGTON — I was on a Greyhound bus going to Baltimore the other day. I came across a story in the newspaper concerning the trouble that Governor Kirk Fordice of Mississippi got into

when he said in a speech that "it was a simple fact of life" that the United States was a "Christian nation." He was rebuked by the governor of South Carolina who said that it was a Judeo-

Christian country. Fordice re-sponded that if Buchwald he thought the United States was a Judeo-Christian nation he would

have said so. The exchange caused panic in the Republican Party ranks and there were discussions everywhere even on the bus.

The man next to me, who was reading over my shoulder, said, "I like to think of America as a Shiite Muslim-Judeo-Christian country. "That sounds reasonable," I told him. Just then an Oriental passenger sitting behind me tapped me on the shoulder and said, "I prefer to describe the United States as a

Buddbisi-Shute Muslim-Judeo-Christian nation." A woman wearing a beautiful sari added, "That's easy for you to say, but has it ever occurred to you that everything that is wonderful about our lives comes from the Hindu culture? You can't leave us

The Rijksmuseum Buys Portrait by Rembrandt

AMSTERDAM - The Rijksmuseum said it bought a portrait by the Dutch master Rembrandt from two Atherican collectors for \$9.5 million, Otto Naumann and Alfred Bader paid £4.18 (about \$8 million) for it at a Sotheby's auction in July.

The museum said the portrait of preacher Johannes Uvitenbogaert would join the "Nightwatch" as one of its most important Rem-brandts. It is signed by the artist and dated 1633.

"I certainly woo't. How about this: What makes us the greatest people on the face of the Earth is that we are a Hindu-Buddhist-Shiite Muslim-Judeo-Christian country?

A man in the back row came forward, "I'm from West Virginia and the U.S. would be another Albania if it was oot for the Fundamentalist snake-worshipers."

"If you're going to ioclude snake-worshiping, you have to add-devil-worshiping." The man who spoke these words had fangs pro-truding from his gums and had built a fire in the aisle of the bus.

The discussion was getting out of hand, so I said, "I know that this country prides itself on accepting all kinds of religions, but you can't include everyone when you de-scribe our religious culture. It's true that no matter where you go in America you'll find a group of peo-ple who worship their own God but that doesn't mean you include every religion at a governors' confer-

"You're just saying that to elimi-nate the Holy Rollers," another passenger added as he sprinkled water on the bus driver. "The country would never have lasted this long if our sect hadn't led the way."

I was losing control of the bus. "Perhaps," I suggested, "we could assign a different religion to the nation every week. That way no-body would be offended." A Japanese man across the aisle

opened his suitcase and took out a Samurai sword which he held to my throat

"Will you include Shinto as a national U., religion?" "I was just about to mention it," assured him.

I felt that I had all the bases covered when another person got on the bus. He was asked what kind of nation he thought we were and he replied, "An agnostic nation."

added that to the list, It was fascinating to have so many varied opinions on what kind of country the United States really

is -on one bus. But we all agreed that Governor Fordice doesn't know what he's talking about and each of us in our own way prayed for his soul.

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1992

# The Star of the Show, the Son of Monk

By Mike Zwerin onal Herald Tribune

PARIS - Thelonious Sphere Monk a.k.a. the "High Priest of Bop" composed "weird" times, many of which turned out to be hits and left his family anything but destitute, contrary to popular myth that he was an airhead.

In the late 1970s, his son T. S. Monk, who handles the estate, had considerable success as a rhythm and blues artist. He learned about producing, royalties, publishing and promotion. T. S. is in a position to invest in proper production of losing propositions like jazz records. His first, "Take One," is out on Blue Note. Also in the position to give away money, be runs the Thelorious Monk Institute of Jazz.

For the past five years, the institute has sponsored a competition for unknown players, each year a different instrument. Past winners went on to sign record contracts and become instant young Turks the pianist Marcus Roberts, the trumpeter Ryan Kysor and the tenorman Josbua Redman, for example. This fall, the (drum) competition was a joint venture with Lincoln Center, where it was held. A jury of top pro drummers awarded first prize to Harold Summey, a 28-year old veteran of the Washington scene. Jason Marsalis, 15, who members of his musical family say is the most musical of them all, made it to the semifinals.

T.S. and his sister Barbara co-led the R&B band called T.S. Monk, scoring with the hit "Ton Much Ton Soon." When Barbara died of cancer, he lost "my partharden a died of cancer, he tost my part ner." and then his father died. He had nothing to do, feit like doing nothing. But being a "business guy," realizing that if he didn't do it somebody else would, be created the institute.

T. S. had a lot of business in him. He's a musician 110 percent, but he had learned which business practices worked and which did not. And he learned the ins and outs of raising funds for a tax-free foundation and how to put educational programs together activorting with 6 "wonderful lady" named -Marie Fischer, founder and director of the Beethoven Society of America, Fischer died last year at the age of 87. At her funeral, the critic Ira Gitler said that Thelonious Monk was to jazz what Beethoven had been to classical music.

Growing up as Thelonious Monk's kid was oever a problem. He was "a super-cool dad, a super-cool dude." T.S. was en his first drum kit by Art Blakey, his first lessons by Max Roach. It's been a "piece of cake, a ball." He'd like to give something back.

T. S. had learned percussion as a kid by hanging on cars. In the '50s, cars were

made of heavy metal and nobody had car alarms so you could bang on them without problems. At the time, his father could not afford to buy him drums. He says lack of instruments and musical programs in public schools combined with increased social consciousness produced rap music. He respects rap but wants ghetto kids to learn instruments and develop their culture and is guiding the institute into educational situations. In connection with his institute work,

every so often be would be asked to play by the likes of Clark Terry, Jimmy Heath and Wyoton Marsalis. That meant he had to go to practice instead of "toying around with every drum machine on planet earth" in the computerized studio in his basement, basically just killing time. It oc-curred to him that in addition to all the necessary blab-blah, which he is already good at, he could promote the institute by playing the music.

The problem was that be already had a name, from his father and his R&B success. So if he walked on a bandstand, one way or another, club owners were going to exploit it. His name was going to be on the flyer or on the sign outside, someplace it shouldn't be, as if he were the star of the show. The only way to get around that was to he the star of the show.

When he played R&B, jazz people relat-ed to him like, "oh, isn't it cute? Monk's

son plays R&B." Playing straight-ahead jazz, however, it was going to be: "Can he play? Is he for real?" That meant his product had to be unquestionable. Dead serious To thwart the micro-scrutiny he knew he would get, the only solution was to "go like a mad dog, to take an approach like an NFL defensive lineman." It was an approach he had already learned from his father, and from Bird, Trane, Miles, Max, and all those cats who used to come into the house every day. They all had that attack attitude about jazz music. He attacked it as press agent, producer and leader as well as drummer.

Listening to the T.S. Monk Band, your reaction might he "too much attack, man, lighten up." Their neo-hard-bop is physical and fast - "Round Midnight" in tripletime. It can be compared to hard rock, not materially or texturally, but with its take-no-prisoners game-plan. Modeling his new incarnation principally on Blakey's Jazz. Messengers, the band occasionally misses tackles. However, he presents music with a sheen; it sparkles, it's entertainment. As far as T, S: is concerned, record-making is about hits the dearn's ense if it's

making is about hits. He doesn't care if it's a polka hit, a country hit, a rock hit or a bebop hit, it's about records. If you're going to make a hit record, you have to rehearse. You cannot write the tunes on Tuesday and record them on Thursday. He rehearsed his jazz sextet for four

months before going into the studio, he could afford it. He considers every tune on his first jazz album "a hit. a classic, You can sing every song and even most solos,

they are memorable. It's a question of good recording principles." He's in the record business to sell records. His father had been "miserable" because record companies "would not pick up the bread to give him one more day in the studio to get it right. They were making records for \$5,000 and then complaining

that jazz records don't sell." T.S. considers Thelonious the "ultimate pop writer in jazz in that he wrote more tunes than people can hum off the top of their head than anybody." He's on a "mission" to promote them, and others written by his father's neglected peers like Kenny Dorham, to get "jazz music that has gener-ally been missed" out to the public and into the schools so that students who otherwise don't have access to obscure (and often sloppy) recordings can learn to appreciate music and keep it alive.

He does not miss the more earthy R&B groove. He applies a lot of what he learned over there to neo-bop. Anyway, who knows, be might go back to it one day. He considers R&B "real music, just another branch of some tree," in the meantime, be's obviously having fun. He feels fortu-nate being "allowed" to do this: "It's a heil of an adventure."

### PEOPLE

### Who? An Introduction To Katharine Hepburn

Bust Reynolds regaled a crowd ar the Directors Guild in Los Angeles with the tale of how he lured Katharine Hepburn to appear in "The Man Upstairs," a made-for-TV Christmas movie that she says is her last performance. Reynolds said he was "scared to death" when he called Hepburn to pitch his project and was taken aback when she, answered the phooe herself. "Who the hell is this?" she demanded Reynolds identified himself. "Who?" she repeated. "Four times I said my name," he said. "And every time, a "Who?" "Finally, he said, "Burt Reynolds. I was very big in movies at one time." Her response: "Call me back."

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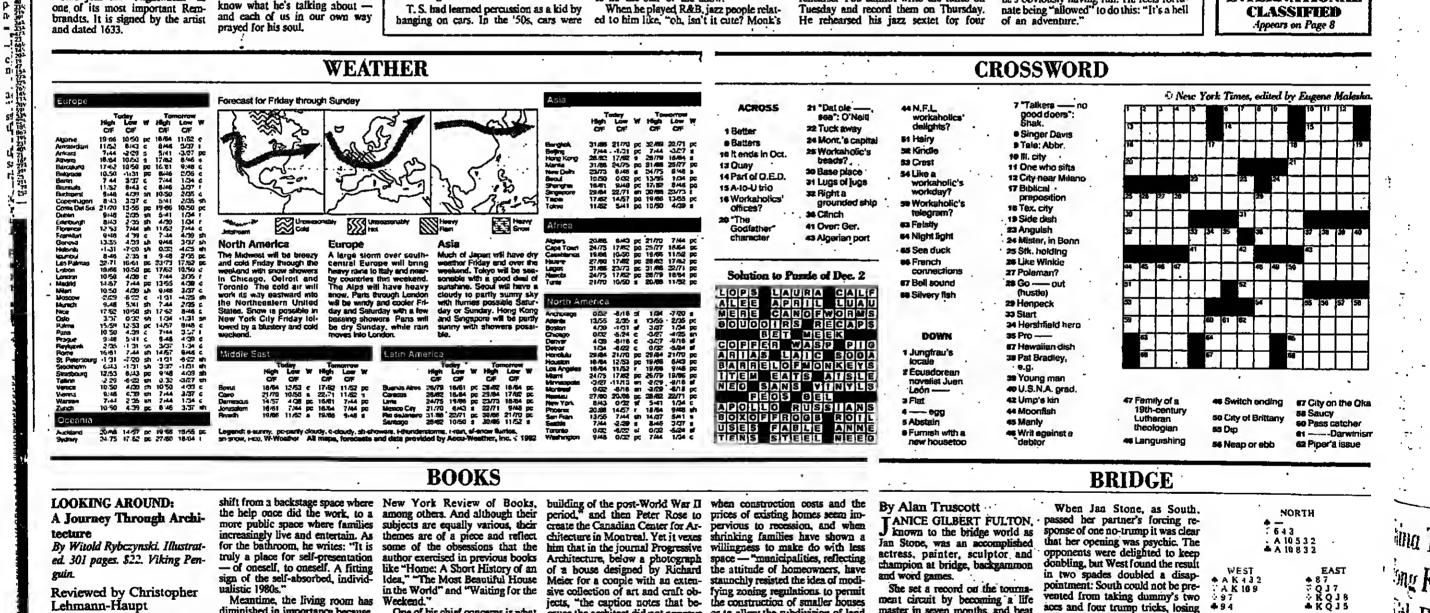
Prince Charles will not let Princess Diana go with him to the United States in February because he dreads having the spotlight on their marriage again, according to the Sun newspaper. It's only been a month since their disastrous trip to South Korea, on which they were shown as an unsmiling, unfriendly pair. But despite what people think of individual members of the royal family, Britons remain staunch monarchists. So says a poli in the Daily Express. Asked whether the monarchy should end when Queen Elizabeth dies, 78 percent said no, 18 percent said yes. The poll also found that 71 percent believe the Duckess of York, who is separated from Prince Andrew, is the royal who has done the most damage to the family.

п

A year after his celebrated rape trial, William Kennedy Smith has immersed himself in the grueling routine of a medical resident at the University of New Mexico in Albuoverque. He tries 10 keep a low profile. But since Smith's acquittal, on Dec. 11, 1991, the woman who made the accusation, Patricia Bowman, has been campaigning against the news media. п

Pierre Cardin has become the first couturier to gain a seat at the French Institute, as a member of its Académie des Beaux-Arts,

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T. S. Monk, promoting the institute by playing the music.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE fun and stimulation of reading Witold Rybczynski is that he sees objects in the frame-work of time. For example, in "Good Housekeeping," one of the early essays in his new book, "Looking Around: A Journey Through Architecture," he notes the growing luxuriousness of bathrooms and kitchens in contemporary houses.

Why should this be? he asks. The rise of the kitchen can be seen as a

Meantime, the living room has diminished in importance because,

according to one authority Rybozynski cites, the automobile has come to serve as a "portable fa-cade" that publicly expresses social standing. "Cars and car travel also diverted time, attention and money away from parlor life."

The three-dozen pieces in this collection were published in a variety of publications, from the maga-

in the World" and "Waiting for the Weekend. One of his chief concerns is what the balance between art and utility in architecture should be. It almost goes without saying that he admires the beauty of well-designed buildings. In "How to Pick an Architect," he describes how Phyllis Lambert, the daughter of Samuel Bronfman, went from success to

success by selecting first Ludwig Mies van der Rohe to design the zine Wigwag (now defunct), where Seagram Building in New York Rybczynski served as architecture City, which Mies's biographer critic, to Art and Antiques and The called "the most important tall the North American family is shrinking? He wonders why -- at a

Meier for a couple with an exten-sive collection of art and craft objects, "the caption notes that bethe construction of smaller houses cause the architect did not approve or to allow the subdivision of land into smaller plots." He concludes, "The chief reason every artifact in the collection. some pieces were temporarily re-

is, sadly, selfish: smaller, less exmoved when the photographs were sive houses are perceived as a Again and again in this volume Rybczynski is assalled by considerthreat to property values and to community status, even though housing in the \$50,000 to \$80,000 ations of the practical tests that architecture must pass. Why do single-family dwellings continue to range, 'less expensive' by today's standards, is still accessible only to solid middle-class citizens." be so large when the average size of

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is time when land values are rising, on the staff of The New York Times.

She set a record on the tournament circuit by becoming a life master in seven months, and beat 500. the old record for master points won in a year. She won the Women's Teams at the end of her great year, 1956, when she was successful

ith a pickup team, thanks in part to the diagramed deal.

The Roth-Stone system, which revolutionized hidding in the seven or eight instead of a smaller spot, the penalty could have been 1950s, calls for a psychic opening with 3-6 points, mainly in the suit bid, and a relatively balanced hand. 800, not 500, and the deal would not have appeared in the classic The primary purpose is to direct Roth-Stone work "Bridge Is a Partthe lead eve nership Game."

vented from taking dummy's two aces and four trump tricks, losing

In the replay, East-West for the Jap Stone team played three notrump, scoring 660 to win the board. It must be admitted, however, that she was slightly fortunate. If West had beld either the spade oldding South

West I N.T. 2 4 Pass Pass Dbl. Dbl. Pass Dbl. ٠ Pass 2 4 Pass Pass West led th

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